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THE European Magazine AND LONDON REVIEW,

CONTAINING

Portraits, Views, Biography, Anecdotes,

Literature, HISTORY, *Politicks*,

ARTS,

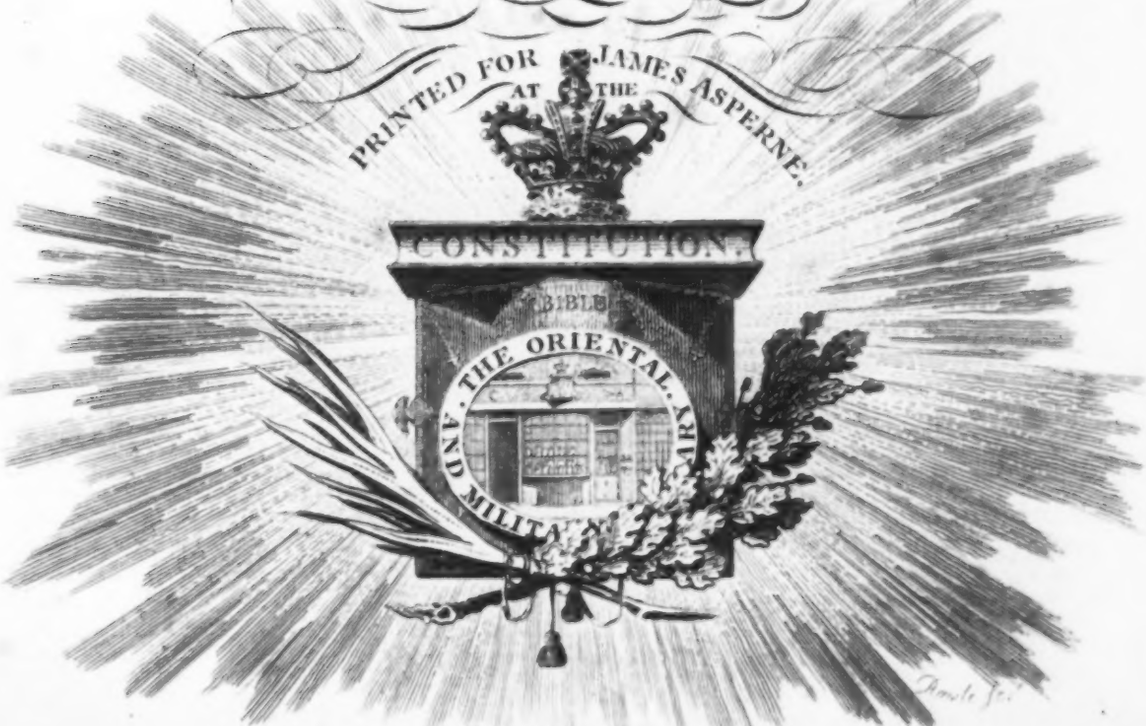
Manners and Amusements of the Age

VOL. 54.

From JULY to DECR.

1808.

LONDON



No. 32, CORNHILL.

1808.

Academiæ Cantabrigiensis
Liber

THE

European Magazine,

For JULY, 1808.

[Embellished with, 1, an elegant Frontispiece, representing the EQUESTRIAN STATUE of KING WILLIAM III. in ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE; and, 2, a Portrait of SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY, K.B.]

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London:

Printed by J. Gold, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street,

FOR JAMES ASPERNE,

At the BIBLE, CROWN, and CONSTITUTION,

No. 32, CORNHILL.

Persons who reside abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, *of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburgh, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Post Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane; and to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the East India House.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The correspondent who has sent us the dialogue betwixt CLASSIC, a manager, and COSTIVE, a dramatic poet, beginning with these lines,

"*Classic.*—Well, if you choose to make a trial,
'Tis *Vox et præterea nihil*;
The scene's too long; the drama full;
The play is *quodam tenus*, dull;

has some humour; but his verses are too incorrect for publication.

The comparison of a fashionable lady to the "MIRACULOUS HEN," as described in the song, is droll. We wish there was not a *serious* objection to its insertion in the E. M.

We can assure *C. H. S.* that we have taken as much time in looking for his tale as would have served us to have written one of a tolerable length. We must, therefore, conclude, that it never came to hand; for had we been in possession of it for the period he speaks of, we should unquestionably have either inserted or acknowledged it, perhaps both.

We shall certainly take speedy notice of Planquais' Spanish Grammar. The circumstances of the times have rendered the attainment of that language an object highly interesting.

We are afraid that BUONAPARTE is *too far gone* to be *rhymed* into *reason*: however, the verses addressed to him are under consideration.

The *warm* allusion to SNOW shall be inserted.

The *Vision of the Bishop of St. Andero*; the poem signed *Billy Twigg*; and a number of other poetical articles, are received.

To the judgment of our friend *H. W. P.* (who, by the bye, writes a most beautiful hand) we think we may appeal, whether the FROLIC, if it can be so termed, of those juvenile cits, who were so "fond of being reckoned young men of spirit," is a fit subject for a magazine. In our opinions, it is not.

"That kind of wit is out of date,"

in the first instance; and therefore we, secondly, would most seriously recommend them to

"Stick to the rule of three, and mind their trades."

We shall be very happy to oblige *H. G.* if we possibly can.

We are extremely sorry that we have offended our esteemed friend POSTHUMUS, by sculking behind *his title*, which we certainly had *no title* to do: but we considered the appellation which he assumed, like a broad blazoned shield, prepared to quarter many fanciful and chimerical objects, and extending *its arms* to meet supporters. We are not fond of either interfering with the *titles* of papers, of books, or of *booksellers*, and therefore shall be more cautious in future. We cannot stop the current of our ink, till we have made another apology to the same author, for having withheld the long extract from "the Lady's Travels into Spain." This work, we must observe, so far from being scarce, is to be found in almost every book-broker's shop; consequently we did not think that it had sufficient curiosity to attract, or novelty to amuse our readers.

The observations of EXPOSITUS on the theory of comets shall be inserted in our next.

ERRATA.—Vol. LIII. p. 337, col. 1, l. 37, for *father's mother*, read *father and mother*. Ibidem, l. 51, for Sir W. Rawlinson from *Grauthwaite*, read from *Graythwaite*.—N.B. There are curious historical monuments to the memories of Daniel Rawlinson and his son, Sir Thomas (who was lord mayor in 1706), in St. Dionis Backchurch, Fenchurch-street. There is also a fine monument, at the Abbey church of St. Alban's, to the memory of Christopher Rawlinson, the grandson of Robert.—Page 377, col. 1, l. 11 from bottom, for *unveil* read *unveils*.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from July 9 to July 16, 1808.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
Essex	78	0	50	0	46	0	43	6	59	9
Kent	80	9	00	0	46	0	44	3	61	6
Sussex	75	4	00	0	00	0	44	6	00	0
Suffolk	76	8	00	0	42	5	40	10	59	1
Cambridge	77	8	00	0	42	0	42	10	00	0
Norfolk	77	1	00	0	44	0	36	6	62	6
Lincoln	83	4	62	0	47	10	39	7	65	1
York	77	5	61	4	00	0	38	3	64	6
Durham	87	6	00	0	48	0	38	9	00	0
Northumb.	80	1	63	5	56	0	45	11	00	0
Cumberland	94	11	67	4	50	7	44	0	00	0
Westmorl.	99	7	74	0	46	2	40	5	00	0
Lancaster	89	4	00	0	46	10	38	2	57	8
Chester	80	6	00	0	00	0	38	10	00	0
Gloucester	77	5	00	0	57	4	43	7	00	0
Somerset	77	8	00	0	00	0	36	2	63	0
Monmouth	79	11	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	80	5	00	0	54	9	00	0	00	0
Cornwall	77	5	00	0	81	1	32	0	00	0
Dorset	74	0	00	0	50	0	38	0	00	0
Hants	76	2	00	0	49	1	39	8	68	5

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
Middlesex	85	5	00	0	45	5	45	0	63	10
Surrey	84	4	50	0	49	0	44	0	68	0
Hertford	76	6	43	0	45	8	40	10	55	0
Bedford	75	10	57	2	48	0	46	3	67	4
Huntingdon	77	8	00	0	45	6	42	2	61	0
Northampt.	78	2	47	0	41	6	42	0	61	5
Rutland	83	9	00	0	49	0	00	0	71	0
Leicester	79	10	00	0	43	3	38	9	62	1
Nottingham	84	0	54	0	46	0	40	0	65	0
Derby	84	4	00	0	43	6	38	6	63	4
Stafford	85	4	00	0	47	10	38	8	63	6
Salop	85	0	58	10	51	6	36	8	00	0
Hereford	78	0	41	6	54	10	34	1	56	4
Worcester	82	2	00	0	39	4	41	1	61	4
Warwick	86	2	00	0	49	6	45	6	69	9
Wilts	74	2	00	0	40	2	43	0	72	4
Berks	82	5	00	0	43	1	43	6	68	6
Oxford	78	8	00	0	41	11	40	0	65	1
Bucks	79	0	00	0	49	0	47	0	67	8

WALES.

N. Wales	83	0	00	0	43	6	31	4	00	0
S. Wales	87	0	00	0	44	0	39	8	00	0

European Magazine.

Engraved by Ridley & Blood.

Lieutenant General.

(The Right Hon.ble Sir Arthur Wellesley K.B.)

Pub.d by J. Asperne at the Bible Crown and Constitution Cornhill 1 Aug.t 1808.

THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

LONDON REVIEW,

FOR JULY, 1808.

MEMOIRS OF SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY, K. B.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES, CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND, &c. &c.

WE have ever been forward to enrich our pages with the biography of such eminent personages as have been distinguished by the approbation of their country, for their professional services.—The philosopher, the statesman, the poet, and the friend of human kind, whatever his avocations, have also been commemorated by us, to the utmost of our feeble ability; and we have ever deemed it a most important part of our public duty to hold up for the example of generations yet to come, such brilliant or useful subjects, as might tend to rouse them to similar exertions, in their career through life, in the prospect of equal attainments whether of fame or honour.

In order to render such notices as interesting as possible, we have usually prefixed the engraved portrait of the party, in order to gratify the inherent curiosity of almost every class of readers which constantly seeks a gratification of this nature, and to preserve to the latest times, in our voluminous collection, the faithful effigies of the most illustrious characters of our age and time.

Having been so fortunate as to procure an admirable resemblance of the subject of this brief memoir, we are happy in being able to present it to the public, and to commence our monthly labours with some account of the services of one of the most rising officers of the present day.

Sir Arthur Wellesley is the third surviving son of Gerald Earl of Mornington, of the kingdom of Ireland, by Anne, eldest daughter of Arthur, first Viscount Dungannon, of the same country. He was born on the 1st of May, 1769, and received his early education at Eton—whence he proceeded to Angers in France, where he went through his exercises, at that celebrated military academy, of which M. Pignerole was then principal, with great and distinguished credit.

Sir Arthur's destination being the army, he entered it as a subaltern at an early age; but the country being then in a state of profound peace, he attained the rank of field-officer, without having had any opportunity of distinguishing himself. During this period, however, his time was not lost, as he applied closely to the study of his profession, as well of its theoretic as practical branches, and thus rendered himself equal to the arduous commands which subsequently fell to his lot. We may be allowed also to remark, that he never spent any part of this period in the family of a general officer, either as *aide-de-camp* or brigade major; and perhaps he owes to that very circumstance the strong energies of his mind, and his habits of decision in moments of the extremest difficulty.

During the first revolutionary war, Sir Arthur Wellesley served as a field-officer in the small army of ten thousand men, despatched from this country in aid of the Duke of York, under the

command of the Earl of Moira.—The fatal campaign of 1794 is too well known and remembered to be here dwelt upon. It gave Sir Arthur, however, the opportunity he had long sought, of displaying those military talents he must have been conscious he possessed: at the head of a brigade of three battalions, he conducted its retreat under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, in such a manner as to excite the applause, and gain the approbation of his superiors.

We next find Sir Arthur Wellesley embarked on board the great fleet destined for the West Indies, commanded by Admiral Christian. The severity of the gales which this armament encountered, having forced the greater part of it to return home, the expedition itself fell to the ground, and was never again resumed on the same vast scale.

A brighter period in the life of this gallant officer now approaches. When happily for the interests of the British empire, the Marquis Wellesley, then Earl of Mornington, elder brother of Sir Arthur, was appointed governor-general of Bengal and its dependencies, the subject of this memoir having succeeded by purchase to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 33d regiment of infantry, he sailed with it from Ireland: and had scarcely arrived in India, when he was put in orders for the expedition then on foot for the reduction of Manilla, and actually embarked therewith. But the political horizon of India blackening at that moment, from the discovered hostility of Tippoo Sultaun, and the intrigues of France in concert with him, for the destruction of the British empire in Hindostan, the design was laid aside, and has never since been resumed.

When the great and comprehensive mind of the governor-general bent itself to the destruction of the tyrant of Mysore, a step become absolutely necessary from the causes above adverted to, Colonel Wellesley was attached to the Madras army, then commanded by Lieutenant-general Harris, who soon after appointed him to the command of that division of it which was assembled at Lall Pitt, preparatory to the Mysorean war, which was now upon the eve of commencing.

After the reduction of the French force in the Deccan, by one of those masterly enterprises which distinguish the Marquis Wellesley's Indian government above all which have ever preceded it, had released the Nizam from a species of oppression and controul he knew not how to resist: that prince cheerfully furnished a contingent force in aid of the British armies, now on full march from several points of India, to the attack of Tippoo.—His highness's army consisted of a subsidiary body of 6000 of the company's troops, about as many of his own, and a large proportion of cavalry.—As soon as it arrived at a point where it could act in conjunction with the grand army under General Harris, its separate command was given to Colonel Wellesley, under which it maintained, for the residue of the campaign, the highest reputation for discipline, bravery, and activity—qualities very foreign in general to the character of the native troops of India.

On the ever memorable 4th of May, 1799, when the same blow which put an end to the life of Tippoo Sultaun terminated that dynasty of which he was the second of its princes, and gave his capital to the conquering arms of Britain—a day which, to use the energetic language of the governor general, "raised the reputation of the British arms in India to a degree of splendour and glory unrivalled in the military history of that quarter of the globe, and seldom approached in any part of the world;" Colonel Wellesley commanded the reserve at the assault of the fort of Seringapatam, and was thanked in public orders by General Harris, for his gallant conduct in that severe and trying affair.

In order for the arrangement of the division of the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, the governor-general deeming it expedient to establish a commission for the purpose of the settlement of Mysore, Colonel Wellesley was named, in conjunction with General Harris, the Hon. Henry Wellesley, and Lieutenant-colonels Kilpatrick and Close, to this important duty; a task which they seem to have performed with a spirit of zeal, activity, and justness of decision never surpassed, under circumstances equally intricate and arduous. He was also one of the military commission appointed by General Harris for the distribution of the prize treasure taken at Seringapatam. Those appointments serve to shew the high consideration in which this young officer was held.

But a far more important and delicate appointment now awaited him. It having been judged proper that Seringapatam and its fortress should become united to the British territory, immediately on its reduction, Colonel Wellesley was appointed governor of the city; a trust which, in that instant of time, required a person of approved military talents and integrity, and the utmost vigilance and care.

It would far exceed our limits to point out here in detail the difficulties of such a task. Let it, however, be remembered, that Seringapatam had been the capital of the most powerful and bitterest enemy the English interests ever encountered in India; that it contained a vast population, all inimical, to the last degree, to the nation and persons of the conquerors; in a state of entire misrule and insubordination, and ready to manifest their dislike to any measure proposed by their new masters, by the most violent acts of contumacy and rebellion, wherever the opportunity presented itself. Notwithstanding, however, the magnitude of these obstacles, and great they must be allowed to be, Colonel Wellesley found the means not only to overcome them during the period of his command, but, to a degree rarely known, conciliate the affections and attach to his person the whole of the inhabitants: no easy task, when it is considered that this population was a mixed one of Hindūs and Mahometans, the natural enemies of each other.

To account for this in some measure, it must be stated, that the care of, and attention due to the family of the deceased sultaun, fell particularly within the line of his duty, as also their removal from the capital of their father and grandfather, to the residence appointed for them by the Governor General. It was equally his province to raise from the humiliating condition in which the tyrannous policy of Hyder and Tippoo had placed him, to one of dignity and empire, the infant descendant of the ancient Hindoo sovereigns of Mysore – functions "which could not "be intrusted" (to use the words of the commission) "to any person more "likely to combine every office of humanity with the prudential precau- "tions required by the occasion." In effect, his conduct upon these trying points was so well regulated, so strongly marked by forbearance and integrity, so temperate, and yet so firm and decisive, that he gained the universal suffrage of every party concerned, and at the period of the termination of those duties was publicly thanked by the Governor General in Council for their very meritorious discharge. It must also be mentioned, that whilst in this important command, he applied himself most particularly to the improvement of Seringapatam, as well in its external appearance as in its police, in both of which points he was eminently successful.

(To be continued.)

*** *It is with great regret that we find ourselves under the necessity of postponing the conclusion of this* Memoir *till our next number. The sudden indisposition of the gentleman who writes the article must be our apology for such a deviation from our usual practice.*

LITERARY GLEANINGS.

No. I.

Intended to constitute a Repository of authentic Letters, and other MSS. by Persons of distinguished Talents and Virtue; with occasional Biographical Sketches and Notes.

WE have commenced this new, and we hope acceptable effort to inform and entertain our readers, by presenting them with two original letters of Sir William Dugdale. It is our intention thus to offer occasionally to them the unpublished epistolary relics of eminent characters; and, without remarking on the subjects or merits of such letters, except when it may be in our power to clear up any obscurity, or to correct any error, to subjoin to them some brief biographical notices of the respective writers.

Sir William Dugdale, perhaps altogether the first antiquarian, and certainly the first topographer of his time, was the only son of John Dugdale, of Shustoke, near Coleshill, in Warwickshire, a gentleman descended from an ancient family, by Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur Swynfen, of a junior line of the Swynfens, of Swynfen in Staffordshire; he was born the 12th of Septem-

ber, 1605, and received from a clergyman in his father's neighbourhood, and afterwards in the free-school at Coventry, that education which, coupled with his natural talents, so well qualified him for the line of his future pursuits; his marriage, at an uncommonly early age, especially in that time, probably prevented his studying at one of the universities; for, on the 17th of March, 1622-3, he took to wife Margery, second daughter of John Huntbach, of Seawall, in the parish of Elnbury in Staffordshire. In the following year his father died, and, by the sale of the family estates, he enabled himself to purchase the manor of Blythe hall in Shustoke, which is still the property and residence of his descendants.

Being now at full liberty to pursue the bent of his inclinations, his mind embraced with eagerness the study of history and antiquities, and he became anxious to cultivate the intimacy of men of congenial taste. William Burton, the Leicestershire antiquary, suggested to him the first idea of his History of Warwickshire, perhaps the most perfect topographical work that the world has seen, and introduced him to all the leading men in that county. With one of them, Sir William Archer, of Tamworth, a great encourager of the studies which Dugdale loved, he came to London in 1638, where he became acquainted with Sir Henry Spelman, and Sir Christopher Hatton, who jointly recommended him to Thomas, the celebrated earl of Arundel, then earl marshall of England, from whom, on the 24th of September in that year he received the probationary appointment of blanch lyon pursuivant extraordinary; and in the following year was enrolled among the regular members of the college of arms, by obtaining the king's patent for the place of rouge croix pursuivant; he passed from that situation through the offices of Chester herald (1644), and norroy (1660), to that of garter principal king of arms, in which he succeeded Sir Edward Walker, knight; and, on the 26th of April, 1677, received his patent, and on the following day the honour of knighthood. He discharged the several duties and occupations of his public offices with an accuracy and assiduity really surprising, if we consider the great extent of his literary labours, and the portion of time which they must have consumed. From 1641 to 1647, he was chiefly with the royal army in his official capacity, and was the last herald so employed. During his frequent and long residences in that time at Oxford, which was garrisoned for the king, he made extensive collections for his various works; and, upon its surrender to the rebel army, was allowed to compound for his sequestrated estate, by the payment of 168l.

The downfal of the royal cause which immediately followed, afforded him perfect leisure for his literary projects, and probably added a motive of prudence to that impulse of inclination which had originally led him to form and to pursue them. He remained for many months at Oxford, busily employed in collecting and arranging, in concert with Roger Dodsworth, the laborious and accurate Yorkshire antiquary, the voluminous materials which they found there for the Monasticon. Dugdale's enemies, and his merits created him many, have given the main credit of that great work to Dodsworth. In the second of the following letters, Dugdale speaks of it as his own to a man whom he could not have deceived on such a subject; and so it was: Dodsworth perhaps was the main labourer in digging out the ore, but Dugdale was the master miner; selected with infinite judgment the riches of the mass, and cleansed and purified them. Even while he was employed on the Monasticon, he was preparing his excellent History of Warwickshire; and while he was attending in London to superintend the printing of it, collected the matter for his History of St. Paul's Cathedral. The Monasticon, a work of great expence, was published, the first volume in 1655, the second in 1661, and the third not till 1673; the History of Warwickshire in 1656, and the History of St. Paul's in 1658.

In 1662 he printed "A History of Embanking and Draining Fens and Marshes;" he was induced to this by the request of the Lord Gorges, Sir John Marsham, and others who were then engaged in the prosecution of a great scheme of that sort in some of the midland counties; and he probably received from them a pecuniary compensation for his assistance. The masterly manner in which he executed that work, so abstract in its nature, and so foreign from the character of his usual

studies, bespeaks a versatility of genius (for so we must call it) and a quickness of apprehension, which would alone raise Dugdale's literary character far above that of a mere antiquary. He published nearly at the same period, at the request of the Lord Chancellor Clarendon, and Sheldon, then Bishop of London, the second part of Sir Henry Spelman's Glossary; and in 1666, "Origines Juridiciales," a most useful book of reference, exhibiting a chronological catalogue of all officers of the courts of law, from chancellors to serjeants at law inclusive, from the earliest period of such intelligence, down to his own time.

These various works, however, may be considered but as affording him occasional relaxation from a severer task, which equally suited his powers, his inclinations, and his professional habits, "The Baronage of England," which appeared in 1675 and 1676. This venerable book, whether we consider the labour of collecting its materials, the perspicuity with which those materials are arranged, or the degree of accuracy which distinguishes a collection that the perfection of human assiduity could not have rendered completely accurate, may be esteemed an admirable performance; its defects have been censured by a few snarling hypercritics, whose names are nearly forgotten, and have been for the greater part corrected by the sober and candid pens of impartial judges. His collections for this great work, together with those for his History of Warwickshire, amounting together to twenty-seven volumes in folio, all written by his own hand, he gave by his will to the University of Oxford, where they remain in the Ashmolean museum.

In 1681, he published "A Short View of the late Troubles in England, setting forth their Rise, Growth, and tragical Conclusion, &c. to which is added, A Narrative of the Treaty of Uxbridge;" in the same year, "A Treatise on the Ancient Usuage of Bearing Arms;" and two Lists, the one of Knights of the Garter in his time; the other of Baronets, from their Origin, to the year 1681. His literary career was at last closed in 1685, by the publication, in one small folio volume, of all the Summons to Parliament of the Nobility, from the 43d of Henry III. down to his own time, extracted from public records. From this laborious and most curious collection several persons have received the first hint of a right to the peerage, by descent from heirs female, which might otherwise have remained for ever unknown to them and their posterity, and have subsequently challenged and obtained the dignities which they now hold.

He survived the date of this publication but for a few months—worn out by age, and continual application to study, he died in his chair, almost without illness, at his house of Blythe Hall, February 10, 1685, and was buried in a stone coffin, in the parish church of Shustoke, under a monument, with a short and very modest inscription in Latin, written by himself.

Sir William Dugdale had many children of both sexes, but of his sons only one survived him; John, who died in 1700, holding the office of norroy king of arms, and having received the honour of knighthood from James II. John, the grandson of that Sir John, died in 1753, without issue, and the estates of Blythe Hall, &c. in Warwickshire, went to the issue of his sister Jane, wife of a Mr. Geast, of Handsworth, in Staffordshire, and they have since assumed the surname of Dugdale. Of Sir William Dugdale's nine daughters, Elizabeth, the second, became the wife of Elias Ashmole, the founder of the museum which bears his name, a man of literary merit, as a genealogist and antiquary, and of a singular, not to say eccentric character.

"HONOURED SIR,

I was not unmindfull of you in what I did conceive might answere your desires, which I hope you are satisfyed in upon the order in goinge to Bulloine, which I sent you.

I have since mett with a copye out of a roule in the treasury of the Exchequer (as it is vouched) of the retinue of Edw. 3d a° 20 of his reigne in his army in the parts of ffrance and Normandy, which upon yo[r] coming hither (having seen & liked the same) may be suddenly transcribed for yo[u] (Sir Chr. Hatton doth in all respective sort desire to be remembered to yo[u] & is in hope towards the end of this weeke to see you at Kirby, & expects the young man to come with you whom you mentionned to Mr. ffreeman, that shall be entertyned to your content) he hath

desired me to lett you know y^t yor route of Carleverok & the Ordinary of E. 3^d are neare finished, soe that in regard of the uncerteinitye of your suddaine returne from the North Parts his man may want worke, therefore he intreats that you will please to vouchsafe him your booke of H. 8^s time, which with some other things he hathe already, may keepe him in employment most part of this somer, if they will be too troublesome to bringe with you, Mr. ffreeman will undertake the safe delivery of them.'

Thus, wth all thankfull acknowledgement of your many favours, and my due respects remembered, doe humbly rest

Ready & studious to serve yo^u

* *Kirby 25th March*, 1639. WM. DUGDALE
Blanch Lyon.

To his much honoured friend
SIR WILLIAM LE NEVE kn^t.
Clarenceux at the Office of Arms. P^d''

" HONOURED SIR,

Your kinde Letter, bearing date at Antvorpe the 10th of January last came safe to my hands about a fortnight since; unto which I had forthwith returned you some answere 'ere this had there been any intimation given eyther from your selfe, or my friend who conveyed it hither to me from London, how it might be sent to you: but it seems, that my Ld Mansfield's servant left it at my lodging (which being signified to me by a letter received this day) I thought myselfe happy in the opportunity of writing back to you.

In the first place therefore, being most joyfull to hear of your good health, I must let you know how much I take myselfe obliged to you, for the faire opinion you have of me poore labours which I perceive you have seene; assuring you, that could I have told how to have conveyed all or any of them to you, I should have most readily have presented you with them; not knowing any friend that I have, whom I account more worthy of such a gift: but the uncertainty of your abode in those places, where the unhappinesse of these times have cast you, hath been such, and your minde otherwise busied (I presume) then to attend to the reading of such things, as made me to reserve my purpose therein, till it might be more seasonable; wch I shall not doubt, but in God's good time, will be.

The second part of Monasticon Anglicanum is in the presse, and I hope will be finished by next Michaelmas term; for above 100 sheets are already done. Some other things I am in hand with, of w^ch (God blessing me with life and health) I shall make dispatch with in a twelvemonth & lesse.

I do highly honour that noble person whose descent you are pleased to thinke me fit to take paines in, though I have not the happinesse to be known to him: and I shall, very willingly, do him the best service I can therein: if his own private evidences be not destroyed in the late troubles; tis like they may give much light thereto; but to accomplish it as it should be, the whole body of our Public Records must be lookt through, which will be a large work and chardgable. I resolve to be in London in Easter term next; and if then I may know where I may wayte on my Ld Mansfield †, I will not fayle to attend him about it; & represent to him my best judgment therein, & do him all the service I can. My lodgings being at one Mr. White's house a bookseller, on the north side of Paul's church Yard (at the seven Stars.)

How matters fare with us here in England, I am sure you here by the Weekly Posts, therefore I shall not trouble you with any relation of myne: hoping that after so longe a losse of your personal conversation, we may yet enjoy you again; wh^ch is and shall be the hourly prayer of

Your most obliged servant
and honourer,
WILLIAM DUGDALE.

Blythe Hall, near Coleshill in Warwickshire, *Febr.* 18° 1659.

For my much honoured freind
Sir EDWARD WALKER, kn^t.
at Amsterdam.

* In Northamptonshire, the seat of Sir Christopher Hatton, K.B. who was the nearest kinsman of the male line to the Lord Chancellor Hatton, and one of Dugdale's earliest patrons.

† Charles Viscount Mansfield, eldest son of the famous loyalist, William Cavendish, Marquis, and afterwards Duke of Newcastle, &c.

THE MELANGE.

No. VIII.

To the Compiler of the Melange.

SIR,

OBSERVING, in the last number of the European Magazine, an account of the arrangement which took place at the palace of Croydon antecedent and preparatory to the visit of Queen Elizabeth, in 1574, signed S. BOWYER, I would wish to communicate an anecdote of this man which was once afloat upon the stream of time, but is now nearly buried in the gulf of oblivion: this I am the more inclined to do, because it exhibits the characters of the queen and one of her favourites in points of view in which they have not hitherto appeared. Of the numerous domestic traits that marked the conduct of Elizabeth, the art of rendering access to her person difficult was one of the most prominent; an eastern monarch could scarcely be more sensible of the advantages of occasional seclusion. In this respect, Samuel Bowyer, Esq. her gentleman usher of the black rod, was the officer upon whom she placed the greatest dependance. He was expressly charged by her majesty "strictly and accurately to observe all that were *admitted* into the *privy chamber*." A very gay captain, of whom it was said,

"Not the rainbow, when brightest, more gorgeous could shew,"

who was a follower of the Earl of *Leicester*, pressed for entrance; but he was stopped by Mr. *Bowyer*, because he was neither *well known*, nor one of the queen's *sworn* servants: on which *the captain*, presuming much on the favour of his lord, told him, that for his insolence he might peradventure *procure his discharge*. While they were contending, the Earl of *Leicester* came in. He ranged on the side of his follower, and said, that *Bowyer* was a *knave*, and should not long continue in his office. Inspired with boldness, arising from a consciousness of having done his duty, the gentleman usher rushed into the presence before the earl, and falling at her majesty's feet, related the whole story; then humbly begged to know, whether my lord of *Leicester* was king, or her majesty queen.

A smaller matter than this would have roused the passions of Elizabeth: she started up, and exclaimed, with her usual oath,

"*My lord, I have wished you well, but my favour is not so locked up for you, that others shall not share it: I have many servants to whom I have and will dispense my favours at my own pleasure, and likewise resume them when I list; and if you think to govern here, I will take a course to see you forthcoming. I will have but one* MISTRESS, *and no* MASTER: *therefore take ye care that no ill happen to my servant* BOWYER, *lest it be severely requited to your cost.*"

This admonition is said to have had a good effect on the turbulent and overbearing disposition of the earl for a considerable time.

I am, sir,

Yours, &c.

Thames Ditton, July 5, 1808. P. R.

MISS CATLEY AND THE POULTERER.

THE poulterer in Covent-garden, mentioned in our last,* was a bit of a wag. Miss CATLEY† was, one morning, at his shop. She asked the price of a WOODCOCK. He replied, eight shillings.

"Eight shillings!" said the lady; "it is immoderately dear; but I want one for a friend, and therefore I will give you six."

"Well," returned the poulterer, "it is too cheap; but I'll take your money, because I think it a pity that a *woodcock* and a *toast* should be separated."

DR. NICHOLAS WOTTON.‡

THIS gentleman, equally celebrated for his political knowledge and for his classical erudition, had been fortunate enough to acquit himself to his monarch's and the public's satisfaction, in the course of thirteen embassies to the emperor and other foreign princes. King *Henry* VIII. relied so much upon his integrity and wisdom, that, at a certain time, when he was preparing to send him abroad, he said, "*I have sent a head by* CROMWELL, *a purse by* WOLSEY, *a sword by* BRANDON; *and as these have proved ineffectual, I must now send you to treat our enemies with a little* LAW, *in order to see what influence that will have upon them.*"

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* Europ. Mag. Vol. LIII. p. 427.

† Miss Catley lived in King-street.

‡ He was at this time knighted by Henry VIII. He died, 1566, says Camden, full of commendations for wisdom and piety. Query, Has he been much noticed by biographers?

A SERIES OF ORIGINAL LETTERS

OF THE LATE

MR. SAMUEL RICHARDSON,

AUTHOR OF PAMELA, CLARISSA, AND SIR CHARLES GRANDISON.

(Never before published.)

No. VI.

MY DEAR MISS WESCOMB,

I HAVE been engaged at the speaker's two days, at a friend's at Hampton one, and last Sunday and Monday with another friend at West Ham; or I had before now answered your kind invitation.

Monday and Tuesday next week I am also engaged; but give me your commands either for Wednesday or Thursday next week, and I will endeavour to pay my duty to your mama and *our* dear child,—or, if this be not convenient, you will be pleased to name some other time for part of one day, and one night.

I am very sorry your dear mama is not well; my sincerest compliments to her. When I have the honor to attend you, I will thank my kind daughter for the sweetly indited letter before me; and for last favours done both by your good mama, yourself, and Miss Betsy, to, my dear Miss Wescomb,

Your greatly obliged paternal friend
and humble servant,

Sept. 1, 1752. S. RICHARDSON.

No. VII.

How can my dear Miss Wescomb imagine it possible for her papa Richardson, honored as he always thought himself with the name, to slight his amiable daughter and friend? Neither distance of time or place can effect such a change in him. But I had really thought myself unhappy, that I had heard you and my honoured sister, your mama, were in town, yet had not been favored with any direction, where to pay my duty to you both or either. Till this moment that I received your sweet complaining letter, I knew not where you were, yet doubted not you were in town, and still expected that the new year would not have been so far advanced, and I deprived of the pleasure of hearing of you, or from you; for the person who told me you were in town, said not where; and I made no doubt but I should soon know from the best hand, that of my amiable daughter.

Think not, my dear Miss Wescomb, that any new acquaintance or friendships can weaken that I ever must bear to your dear mamma self and yours. O that it were in my power to do you real service, and give you true pleasure; then should you find me your frequent personal visitor, as occasions might require, your daily correspondent, as I am your paternal lover and warm friend.

I am very much concerned for your mamma's and your own frequent indispositions. I have been very much out of order myself. Such varieties and such changes of weather, I believe, must have affected both your dear family, and me; I write now with pain, but I would not, so kindly, so pathetically called upon, omit a day to assure you, madam, that I must ever love you, ever honor your dear mamma, and cordially respect Miss Betsey. Many happy years attend you all; but oh! my daughter, how much pain have you given me when you accuse me of slighting, forgetting, giving up, or being offended with the child that does me honor in calling me, what I ever shall be, whatever accidents shall intervene,

Her paternal friend,
And faithful and affecte
humble servant,

S. RICHARDSON.

London, Feb. 8th, 1753.

No. VIII.

I SHOULD not have appeared so negligent of my dear Miss Wescomb's favours as her kind message has made me look to be, had I not been a great sufferer from nervous disorders from the time, and even before it, that I had the honor of her last letter. I have indeed been extremely ill. I could not prevail on my pen to perform its duty, where there was not such an absolute necessity for it, as others would have been sufferers by the forbearance; I mean in the way of my business. I am now very far from being but tolerably well; all my comfort is, that the time of year, the vernal equinox (as well as the autumnal), generally most distresses me. This, madam, is the reason of my failure in duty to some of my chosen correspondents; whom I knew would allow for it, when they knew the cause. I would not neglect the kind the very kind call upon me, for one day, hardly for one hour. I thank you for it. The messenger rejoiced me by letting me know that your dear mama is recovered, that you, my

dear Miss Wescomb, and Miss Betsey, are well; God continue to you all, health the greatest blessing of this life; next to the good conscience, of which all three of my beloved friends are in full possession.

I owe my dear Miss Wescomb a longer letter. Yesterday and to day have been very bad ones. But as I said I would not defer assuring you (with my true respects to your mama and Miss Jobson), that I am with great truth and affection,

My dear Miss Wescomb,

Your paternal friend, and faithful, humble servant,

S. RICHARDSON.

London, May 2, 1753.

I am glad, for my own sake, that you only dated your last favor Enfield 13, 1753. I looked for the month. I hope it was but the last, that's a great while to be a delinquent to a daughter so amiable and obliging.

No. IX.

Had not my dear Miss Wescomb better have ? She could have 2 vols. (the first publication) together. Two or three months will be the utmost. Now I shall have managed very ill, if she wants not more—and more, and more—till she can see no more bill publications.

Yet to shew that I can deny her nothing, I send some of the and will more, when she returns those, if she commands them from me. Some busy work succeeds these.

I must beg that they may not go out of your own hand; and,

That you will return them as soon as you can, because of the private marks in the margin, which make them of particular use to me.

For you must know, that I have but three setts going as printed, that I may be sure that my workmen may not give them out to pirates in Ireland, &c. as has been frequently done, and as I was served in the two last vols. of Pamela.

You rejoiced me, Selena, by your note acquainting me, that your mama, self, and Miss Betsy, met with no inconvenience by the kind favor you did me.

What a turn has my amiable daughter given to what I said of your very pretty very elegant alterations in your sweet garden. It is well I am in a great hurry—I would else have called you to account, my dear Miss Wescomb, for it.

Secure you a place in my protestant nunnery—very well, Miss Wescomb—And do you intend —Who is banterer now? very well, my dear Miss Wescomb.

I trouble Mr. Spooner with this parcel. Pray excuse me to him for the liberty.

I told you I was in a hurry. I took my smallest slip of paper, that I might not be tempted writing to you.

Notwithstanding what I said above, if you like these sheets send for more to the end of the first vol.—No further, for you should have something that will be new to you, on publication; and there will be but two published at first.

My best and most respectful compliments to your dear mama—

To yourself my paternal love;

To Miss Betsy my true regards and best wishes;

Conclude one for the present, my dear Miss Wescomb,

Your obliged and faithful humble servant,

S. RICHARDSON.

London, July 20, 1753.

No. X.

How much, my dear Miss Wescomb, am I concerned to hear such a bad account of the health of your dear mamma: God relieve her in the way that you and I and all her friends wish her to be relieved; and give her many happy years to enjoy her sweet place and beloved daughter.

I, for my part, have so wretched a pain in one side of my face, and which aggravates my old maladies, that I can hardly hold a pen; it takes away my rest, that I am absolutely most part of the day; yet obliged to attend business—But with such misery—But why trouble I you with this account of myself, when you have a case so much more affecting before you, and a mother the sufferer?

I am sorry I sent you any of the sheets you had before—I send you now, by Mr. Spooner's favor, one sheet you had before, for connexion sake, but to the end of the first volume. Did I not tell you, that I must not send you further, that you might have something new, at the publication of the two volumes, if they will then be favoured with your attention.

Long letters! my dear Miss Wescomb.—Do I not send you many, very

many long letters? You must send me long letters, when you can find your mind more disengaged by the cessation of your mamma's sufferings; and let them consist of observations, corrections, and so forth, to the printed letters I send you. Let Harriet know your displeasure with her if she deserves it. She may be benefited by your correction of her. Chide her for going to a masquerade at all. Allow not in her, any steps, any dissipations, that you would not allow in yourself, and tell her she will not have your pity, if she but inclines to countenance, by her presence, the racketings of modern girls.

Be pleased to keep this parcel in your own hands, and return it as soon as perused, to, my dear Miss Wescomb,

Your mamma's, and your well wisher, and a well wisher of all you love and honor,

S. RICHARDSON.

Tuesday night, 31st July, 1753.

No. XI.

You rejoyced me, my dear Miss Wescombe, when you acquainted me with the amendment of your good mamma's health, as by your last favour, may it be better and better till absolute recovery takes place of all her complaints.

I had thoughts, notwithstanding what I wrote, of sending you a little more of my new work; but deferring it, with such an intention thro' business and a want of resolution to do any thing that was right and pleasant, I received a letter from Ireland, the contents of which perhaps will contribute to my design of publishing sooner than I had thoughts to do: and of consequence will the sooner put two volumes into your hands. This incident is, Four Dublin booksellers have found means to corrupt some of my workmen to give them copies of my works; which they are printing at several presses in that city, and so will leave me at their pleasure.

And do you charge me, my dear young lady, with telling you a fib—Should you not, had I been guilty, rather have pitied your papa than exult over him, as you do?—But indeed, Selena, being unable to honor myself so much as I used to do, I desired you to consider the printed sheets I sent you as letters written to yourself, and then you would find I wrote to you very long letters; tho' they were accompanied with such miserable introductory scraps. Acquit me then of the charge; they were not fibs, either white or black, that I told, nor even whity brown. And are not the printed letters written to Miss W.? Surely they are, as well as to many of her worthiest sisters, and in hopes to make you innocently smile, and sometimes generously weep.

Do I call upon you, madam, to admire Harriet? I know I called upon you to blame her—How ready are you to excuse her for going to a masquerade! —A good reason why—You intend one day to go to one yourself!—and I think hint at Harriet's example?—Does she not deserve double blame for this? So in your last you mentioned a certain young lady that was almost captivated by Sir Hargrave Pollexfen.—Fie, fie, young lady—my boldness to a friend you so dearly love and with reason I would not give pain.

Miss Grandison is a rogue of a girl. You'll find her more and more so as you proceed; but not ungenerous at bottom; tho' intolerably playful sometimes. Such spirits as hers will not always be rec'ed in—They may have discretion; but this fine quality does not always like its company; it will be travelling in search of other more suitable to it, than is a super-abundant vivacity —It will come back again generally on its disappointment, finding worse hearts than that it left, but is usually too far off to hear the call of its lively mistress, and then the vivacity overflows its boundaries without a check—and many a hearty quarrel between the two often succeeds when discretion and sees what havock vivacity has been guilty of—All one however vivacity will laugh, and not be more than momentarily sorry, and laugh even to see itself able to vex the other—So much at present for Charlotte Grandison, and the book in which she makes a figure, was pretty good, now indifferent, now stark nought; but not criminally so, neither.

My wife, your humble servant, Miss Chapone, a daughter of Mrs. Leake of Bath, our Polly, are all to set out for Bath, God willing, next Tuesday. We shall return by way of Cheltenham, where we shall drop Miss Chapone, and lend to her father, mother, and her Polly, for a month or two: Polly is at Bath; one end of our journey is to bring her back with us.—Could I think

of such an excursion, and not mention it to my sister and daughter at Enfield? We shall be out about a fortnight or three weeks.

Adieu and adieu till our return, my dear Miss Wescomb! May health and happiness attend your mamma, yourself, and Miss Betsey, and all you love and honour, prays

Your most affectionate and faithful friend and servant,

S. RICHARDSON.

London, Aug. 15th, 1753.

ANECDOTES *relative to the* CIVIL HISTORY, RELIGION, LAWS, LEARNING, ARTS, COMMERCE, MANNERS, CUSTOMS, DRESSES, *&c. of the* PEOPLE *of* BRITAIN.

From the Arrival of the Saxons, A.D. 449, *to the Landing of William, Duke of Normandy, A.D.* 1066.

(*Not commonly, or but partially, noticed by general Historians.*)

(*Continued from Vol.* LIII. *page* 427.)

——"To know
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wisdom." MILTON.

History of Commerce, Coin, and Shipping.

WE have already observed on the flourishing state of the commerce of this country during the Roman government. But by the depredation of the Picts and Scots, and afterwards by the invasion of the Saxons, its internal commerce was reduced to its lowest ebb, and its foreign trade almost annihilated. We may form some conjecture of this state, when the Jews, notwithstanding all their oppressions, could still find their account in trading amongst them, and lending them money; and as the improvements in agriculture were also much checked, both by the immense possessions of the nobility, and by the precarious state of feudal property, it appears that industry of no kind could then have place in this kingdom. We likewise learn, from the extracts given us in Domesday Book, by Brady, "that almost all the boroughs of England had decayed extremely between the death of Edward the Confessor and the time when Domesday Book was framed."

In regard to maritime affairs, the Saxons seem to have neglected them soon after their establishment, till revived by Ossa, King of Mercia, A.D. 755, who gave every encouragement to his subjects to fit out ships and carry goods to the continent, as well for the benefit of trade as the protection of his dominions. The other princes of the Heptarchy followed his example. The establishment of fairs and markets, soon after this, further increased it; and, what is remarkable, these fairs were generally kept on a *Sunday*, that the people might have an opportunity of buying provisions for the ensuing week, when they came to perform their religious duties on that day. However, this mixing of secular and spiritual affairs together did not suit; and the fair-day was changed to *Saturday* (which continues to this day); but the markets were still kept near a church, for the benefit of those attending divine service if they chose it.

This commerce, however, small as it was, was constantly broken in upon by the irruption of the Danes, who had a far superior fleet, and who almost annually made depredations on the English coast and kingdom till the reign of Alfred. This monarch, whom we can never sufficiently praise as the glory and founder of the English constitution, encouraged navigation by every means in his power. Sensible that the proper method of opposing an enemy who made incursions by sea was to meet them on their own element, he took care to provide himself with a naval power, which, though the most natural defence of an island, had hitherto been totally neglected by the English. He increased the shipping of his kingdom both in number and force, and trained his subjects in the practice as well of sailing as of naval action. He distributed his armed vessels in proper stations round the island, and was sure to meet the Danish ships either before or after they had landed their troops, and to pursue them in all their incursions. Though the Danes might suddenly, and by surprise, disembark on the coast, which was generally become desolate by their frequent ravages, they were encountered by the English fleet in their retreat; and escaped not, as formerly, by abandoning their booty, but paid, by their total destruction, the penalty of the disorders which they had committed.

After a variety of sea engagements with the Danes, in every one of which

he was victorious, he was at last attacked by Sigefert, a Northumbrian, who had spirited up a great number of the Danes to attack him on a new principle of naval tactics. This freebooter, well acquainted with Alfred's naval preparations, had framed vessels upon a new construction, higher and longer and swifter than those of the English—but the king soon shewed the extent and promptitude of his genius, by building vessels still higher, longer, and swifter than those of the Northumbrians, and falling upon them while they were exercising their ravages in the west, he took twenty of their ships, and having tried all the prisoners at Winchester, he hanged them as pirates and as the common enemies of mankind. By these indefatigable and well-timed exertions, he not only cleared his country of the depredation of the Danes, but increased the naval force of England, both in respect to commerce, the increase of good and able seamen, and the general knowledge of naval tactics, much greater than it ever had been since the establishment of the Saxon government.

Navigation had many fluctuations after the death of this excellent prince, to the time of Hardicanute, the last of the Danish kings in England, who kept a fleet of sixty ships in excellent order, and which, we must suppose, was pretty much the state of the navy previous to the conquest.

The exports were pretty much the same as during the Roman government, except the *enlargement of the slave trade*, which still continued to form one of the most valuable articles of exportation from England. Great numbers of unhappy men, women, and children were annually carried out of this land, like beasts of burden, and exposed to sale in all the markets of Europe—it was the spectacle of so great a number of English slaves, exposed in this manner, in the market of Rome, that inspired Gregory the Great with the resolution of attempting their conversion to christianity, and which he afterwards happily accomplished under St. Augustine.

The people of Bristol seem to have taken the lead in this unhappy traffic; and as the following fact, told in the life of Walston, Bishop of Worcester at the Norman conquest, is so curious to this point, we shall transcribe it:—

"There is a sea port town near Bristol, opposite the land, into which its inhabitants make frequent voyages, on account of trade, which they derived from their ancestors, of *buying men and women in all parts of England, and exporting them to Ireland for the sake of gain.* The young women they frequently got with child, and carried them to market during their pregnancy, to enhance their value.—You may have seen with sorrow," continues the author, "long ranks of both sexes, all young persons and of the greatest beauty, tied together with ropes, and daily exposed to sale—nor were these men ashamed to do so. Oh! horrid wickedness, to give up their nearest relations, nay their own children, to slavery!"

The good bishop, however, by constantly preaching amongst the *Bristolians* every Sunday, against this abominable traffic, in process of time obliged them to relax, if not entirely give it up. Till lately, both the cities of Bristol and Liverpool only practised this *humane* branch of commerce on the coast of Africa.

English Horses.

This noble breed of animals seems to be indigenous to this country, as, even at this period, they were universally admired all over Europe for their shape and agility, and formed another valuable article of exportation.

Articles of Importation.

Books, especially on religious subjects, as well as relics, pictures, statues, vessels, vestments, &c. formed no inconsiderable articles of importation; and when the city of Venice, and afterwards the cities of Pisa and Amalphi, became the repositories of the east, precious stones, gold, silver, linen, spices, drugs, and other kinds of goods, were likewise imported. What particularly encouraged this bold species of commerce was a law made by Athelstan, which enacts, "That if a mariner or merchant so prosper as to make *three voyages* over the high seas, with a ship and cargo of his own, he shall be advanced to the honour and dignity of a thane."* This excellent law, which discovers an equal knowledge of human nature, as well as of the true interest of England, must have been productive of very great effects.

* Wilkins' Leges Saxon.

Wines.

Wines were likewise imported from France and Spain, clothes from Germany and Flanders, and furs, deer skins, whale oil, ropes, &c. from Scandinavia.* In short, it appears that the foreign trade of England was so extensive, even in this remote period, as to furnish such of her inhabitants as could afford to pay for them with a share of all the commodities that were then known in any part of the world.

Coin.

The money of the Anglo-Saxons consisted of two species; what they called *living money*, and *coined money*. The former consisted of slaves and cattle of all kinds, which had a certain value settled on them by law; the other was real money, of a particular stamp and value. During the time of the Roman government, there were Roman coins, which, at the first settlement of the Saxons, being seized upon, they mixed them with the German money which they brought with them. But about the period of the Heptarchy, the Anglo-Saxons began to coin money here, which passed under the following denominations:—

Denominations of Coin.

Names.	*Troy Grains.*	*Present Value.* £	*s.*	*d. qrs.*
The pound	5,400	2	16	3
The mark	3,600	1	17	9
The mancus of gold	56	0	7	0 ¼
The mancus of silver	675	0	7	0 ¼
The ora	450	0	4	8 ¼
The greater shilling	112½	0	1	2
The smaller shilling	90	0	0	11 ¼
The thrimsa	67½	0	0	8 2
The penny	22½	0	0	2 3
The halsling	11	0	0	1 1½
The scorthling	5½	0	0	0 3
The styca, a brass coin		0	0	0 1½

The current payment of the Saxons was in shillings, as the French do now in *livres*; and the pound, as it is with us at present, was a nominal coin, with this difference, that the Saxon pound represented as many of their coins of any kind as were actually taken out of the pound of metal, and if thrown into the scale would have weighed as much.† In some other things, however, the proportion was very different, particularly in the purchase of lands, money was several hundred times more valuable than it is at present; but in the purchase of books not of so great a value as it is at present. In Wales, the price of a hawk was equal to that of a man; and there was a time when the robbing of a hawk's nest was as great a crime in the eye of the law as the murder of a man.*

Prices of the Necessaries of Life.

The value of money in those times will be further illustrated by the following comparison with the necessaries of life:—

A *sheep*, by the laws of Athelstan, was estimated at one shilling; that is, fifteen pence of our money. The fleece was two-fifths of the value of the whole sheep, much above its present estimation; of which the reason probably was, that the Saxons, like the ancients, were little acquainted with any other clothing but that made of wool.

Silk and *cotton* were quite unknown.

Linen was not much used.

An *ox* was computed at six times the value of a sheep, and a *cow* at four. If we suppose, that the cattle in that age, from the defects of husbandry, were not so large as they are at present in England, we may compute that money was then near ten times of greater value.

A *horse* was valued at about thirty Saxon shillings, which may be equal to about thirty-six shillings of our money; a mare or colt twenty shillings, equal to about twenty-three shillings sterling.

A *swine* one shilling and three pence, equal to one shilling and ten pence sterling.

The board wages of a child the first year was eight shillings, or the price of a cow's pasture in summer, or an ox in winter. Between the years 900 and 1000, Ednoth bought a hide of land for about 118 shillings, which was little more than one shilling an acre, which appears to have been the usual price, as we may learn from other accounts. The Saxon Chronicle tells, that in the reign of Edward the Confessor there was the most terrible famine ever known; insomuch that a quarter of wheat rose to sixty pence, or about fifteen shillings of our present money; consequently it

* Bede—Anderson's Hist. of Commerce, &c.

† Clerk on Coins, &c.

* Leges Wallicæ.

was as dear as if it now cost seven pounds ten shillings sterling.

This much exceeds the great famine at the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, when a quarter of wheat was sold for four pounds. These enormous famines are surely a certain proof of bad husbandry.*

Of the Manners, Customs, Language, Dress, Diet, and Diversions of the Saxons.

As manners lead a country to respect and independence, or, on the contrary, turn it to its destruction, it will be necessary to give some account of the manners of the Anglo-Saxons at the period of their settlement in this country.

The Anglo-Saxons and Danes are described by all the ancient writers as remarkably tall, strong, and robust in their persons; nor did their posterity degenerate in this respect after their settlement in this island, being distinguishable not only for their largeness and height of stature, but still more so for the elegance of their shapes and the fairness of their complexions; insomuch, that Pope Gregory (as we mentioned before, previous to the period of their being converted to christianity) exclaimed, "How lamentable it is that the prince of darkness should have such beautiful subjects; and that a nation so amiable in their bodies should have none of the charms of the divine grace in their souls!"

They likewise lived to a very great age; as we have accounts from the famous Turketut, who had been chancellor of England, and afterwards abbot of Croiland, of one monk (Father Clarenbold) living to 168; another (Father Swarling) to 142; and a third (Father Turgard) to 115. These facts are related with much confidence, with many other circumstances, by Ingulphus, who was abbot of Croiland, and who wrote from the historical registers of his abbey.

Genius.

The Saxons possessed a degree of genius at least equal to the ages in which they lived, as may be inferred from the lives of Aldhelm, Bede, Alcuin, Alfred, and other great characters; but they were generally tinctured with too much superstition, which shewed itself in their attachment to relics, pilgrimages, building monasteries, and the general belief of legendary tales.

Martial Spirit.

Our ancestors possessed a degree of courage equal to all the northern nations, particularly the Danes, who made a considerable proportion of the first settlers; who coming from a barren, uncultivated state, living mostly by plunder and piracy, were a remarkable hardy and daring race. It was one of their favourite martial axioms, "That a Dane who wished to acquire the character of a brave man should always attack *two* enemies; stand firm and receive the attack of three; retire only one pace from *four*; and fly from no fewer than five."*

Though we are willing to allow a considerable degree of bravery and personal strength to our ancestors, we must not receive the whole of this as a fact. This kind of *bravado* attaches to most nations, probably with no bad political view, to support the courage of the people when they are thus told they are so much superior to other men. We all know, that there is a vulgar opinion in this country, even at present, "that an Englishman is capable of beating three Frenchmen;" and in some respect it has been proved, particularly in our late glorious victories by sea over the French—but then as to personal combat, we all know, it is not physically true. But the French are even with us in this respect, as are, perhaps, most other countries; as there is a note in Helvetius, where there is the same account of a Frenchman, viz. "that he is a match for three Englishmen;" not, adds the author very gravely, "that I believe it to be a fact in many particular cases."

The Danes carried this predominant spirit over the English, when they first subdued them, to a very great degree: insomuch, that no Englishman presumed to drink in the presence of a Dane without his express permission; nay, when they were invited to their feasts, no Englishman would venture to drink without some Dane becoming security for his safety during the time. This custom originated the habit of what is called *pledging* each other in drinking; some vestiges of which remain to this day in Ireland, and in the northern

* *Vide* Hume, Hist. of England, vol. i. and his authorities.

* William of Malmsbury.

parts of England, where the Danes were most predominant. It is, however, now converted into a mark of respect; as when a person, in drinking, says, "I'll pledge you," he means to give you the cup first, in preference to himself.

Social Disposition.

The Anglo-Saxons and Danes, when they were incorporated as a nation, were of a social disposition, and delighted much in forming themselves into fraternities and guilds of various kinds, which were cemented by frequent convivial meetings. The establishment of the *decennary*, where the neighbours were pledgers of each other for their good behaviour, and which created a connexion between them, by drinking together at the common table of the neighbourhood, induced a general hospitality, which spread from the cottage to the throne—the English kings at this period spending a considerable portion of their revenues in entertaining strangers of distinction, as well as their own nobility and clergy—particularly at the three great festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide.

Much of this excess, both in eating and drinking, was introduced by the Danes, who were always, and in some respect continue to this day, lovers of the pleasures of the table. When the Danes were defeated, towards the latter end of the ninth century, by King Alfred, at Edendon, in Wiltshire, Gurthrum, their king, commonly called *Gurmond*, was baptised under the sponsorship of Alfred, who gave him the name of Athelstan, and took him for his adopted son. During the stay of the Danes in Wiltshire, "they consumed their time in profuseness and belly cheer, in idleness and sloth;" insomuch that, from their laziness in general, and from the licentiousness of *Gurmond* and his army in particular, we brand all luxurious and profuse people by the name of *Gurmandizers*, or, as we call them now, *Gormandizers*,* to this very day.

Indeed, the love of drinking and good-fellowship was so very prevalent amongst our German ancestors, that, on the succession of their chieftains and kings, the following admonition was solemnly tendered to them during the inauguration:—

"*Vis sobrietatem cum Dei auxilio custodire?*"

Will you endeavour to keep yourself sober by the grace of God?

Matrimony.

The marriage of the Saxons was very unlike that of the Britons, who, as we have before observed, lived in tribes together, and in a promiscuous state of population. The Saxons, on the contrary, preserved their marriages with great strictness and conjugal fidelity. Every woman was under the protection of some guardian, settled by rules of consanguinity; and without the consent of this guardian, the husband had no legal authority over his wife or any of her goods. The guardian likewise celebrated the marriage in the following form:—

"I give thee my daughter" (sister, or whatever other relation she might happen to be) "to be thy honour and thy wife, to keep thy keys, and to share with thee in thy bed and goods, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost."

After which the priest pronounced the nuptial benediction. The father, brother, or guardian of the bride then made a considerable present (according to the circumstances of the family) in furniture, arms, cattle, and money, called *fader fium* (father's gift); and this was all the fortune the husband received with his wife.*

Authority of the Husbands.

The husband, being invested with all the rights of the guardian, now became her lord and protector, and the guardian of all the children of that marriage. But though the husband was bound to treat his wife with lenity, and it was the general custom so to do, by the laws of Wales (which are supposed to be copied from their neighbours the English), a husband was allowed to give his wife three blows with a stick on any part of the body, except the head, if she squandered his goods, pulled him by the beard, or gave him opprobrious names—but if he beat her more severely, or for more trifling causes, he was fined according to his fault.†

In cases of adultery, however, the woman was punished with great seve-

* *Vide* a Vindication of Stonehenge restored, by John Webb, Esq. p. 227.

* Spelman's Concil. Leges Wallicæ,

† Leges Wallicæ.

rity—as the husband of the adultress cut off her hair in the presence of her relations, stripped her almost naked, turned her out of his house, and whipped her from one end of the village to the other. A woman who had been thus exposed never recovered her character; and neither youth, beauty, nor riches could ever procure her another husband.* Though it must be confessed, through the imprudent zeal of the clergy, they carried the virtue of continency to a greater height than the laws of nature and the good of society will admit, they were very much attached to their families and relations, which they often carried beyond due bounds, by forming combinations of family interests often injurious to the public peace.

Education.

The mothers at first nursed their own children; but this laudable practice, so sacred amongst the ancient Britons and Romans, became so trenched on after their conversion to christianity, that Pope Gregory, in his letter to St. Augustine, says, "A certain wicked custom hath arisen among married people, that some ladies had refused to nurse their own children whom they have brought forth, but deliver them to other women to be nursed."†

But whether nursed by the mothers or by proxy, they educated their children from their earliest infancy in hardiness and courage; which were the principal means of supporting them, and leading them to honours. One of their methods of education is said to be as follows: Upon a certain day appointed for the purpose, the family and friends being assembled, the father placed his infant son on the slanting side of the roof of his house, and there left him: if the child began to cry, and appeared to be afraid of falling, the spectators were much dejected, and prognosticated he would be a coward; but if he clung boldly to the thatch, and discovered no marks of fear, they were transported with joy, and pronounced he would prove a *slouthorce*, that is, a brave and accomplished warrior.‡

Divorce.

Though the ties of marriage were, at first, esteemed very sacred and inviolable, it cannot be denied that voluntary separations, and even divorces, became gradually too frequent, especially among the great; to which the monkish doctrines concerning the great merit of vows of chastity made by married persons not a little contributed. By the canon law, if either the husband or wife made a vow of chastity, the other party could not prevent a separation, and, what was still more unreasonable, could not marry another person.—*Leges Walliæ.*

The laws of Wales particularly permitted a man to repudiate his wife, not only for adultery, but for such indecent behaviour as shewed a disposition to adultery; and the same laws allowed a woman to separate from her husband, without forfeiting her dowry, for an unsavoury breath.—*Ibid.*

(To be continued.)

* Tacitus.
† Bede's Ecclesiastic. Hist.
‡ Howell's General Hist.

ESSAY

On the ART OF GETTING DRUNK.

By the Author of the "Essays after the Manner of Goldsmith."

"Wine does wonders every day."—GLEE.

THAT a gentleman should always be *sober* when he is drunk, is a maxim among the most accomplished bloods of the present day; who, to do them justice, are at any rate more deliberate in vice, and serious in wickedness, than their predecessors. They are no longer the same genus with the noisy, riotous, watch-beating bucks, famed, in and about the purlieus of Covent-garden, half a century ago; for in the old school the system of *sober* drunkenness was unknown. It is true, that the gentleman of those days used to drink as many bottles of wine as our present heroes; but then he was always described as sallying forth from the tavern "*reeling* ripe for sport," the natural consequence of the copious libations he had taken: he scorned any deception; he was always so *candidly* drunk, that every one knew it as well as himself.

When we recollect, however, the absurdities and bestialities of drunken men, we must acknowledge, that there is something admirable in that absolute command over the disordered senses which can keep them as it were *under the hatches*, and make them subservient to propriety and good manners. The

finished blood of the present times, when he retires from the coffee house (for taverns there are very few), never reels; no, he has too much dignity to stagger. As he is always too stately and proud to be jocose or familiar when sober, the sullen, sulky selfishness of his character is preserved even when he is in a state of inebriety. It would be, indeed, extremely difficult for any one who has had the misfortune to be excluded from the elegant society of the present day to discover whether a gentleman is or is not tipsy; he looks just as sour and solemn in one case as in the other; his conversation, the little he does condescend to use, is exactly the same, as dry and unintelligent; he holds too his head just as high. It is true, that he may stare a little more, for the excitability of the wine gives a roundness and perfection to the organs, yet all is elegant and proper; the eye has its fire and consequence correspondent with the *fierté* belonging to a man of rank; the good-humoured rolly-polly which gave the appearance of twinkling stars to those organs, is no more; nor are the round chubby cheeks of the English gentleman or citizen to be seen flushed with liquor: a gentleman now is not tipsy; the man has quite another mind; and having no humour but ill humour, the face, the index of the mind, refers to nothing common or vulgar. It is very well known, that there is not any thing which accelerates the work of drunkenness more than the getting convivial. Now no one will pretend to say, that there is any thing convivial about a modern gentleman; nothing chatty, nothing funny; it is very vulgar to be funny, and much too familiar to be happy with any one; it is the fashion to be very sulky when sober, and a gentleman is only more sulky when he is drunk.

On a fair and candid consideration of the subject, drinking, as it is used now, extraordinary as it may appear, only makes a man more *steady* in his pursuits: and whether this methodical drunkenness resembles the ancient art as among the Grecians (for drinking was a fashionable vice in Greece), I will not pretend to say; but it certainly does resemble the drunkenness of the Scandinavians, among whom to be able to hold much liquor was reputed an heroic virtue.

As far as respects the ancient English, the fact is notorious. Hollingshed, who wrote towards the end of the sixteenth century, observes, that "among the ancient English, claret and French wines were despised, and strong wines only in request;" and William of Malmsbury, who, according to Lord Kaimes, wrote in the days of King Henry II. says, that "the English were universally addicted to drunkenness, continuing over their cups day and night, keeping open house, and spending the income of their estates in riotous feasts, where eating and drinking were carried to excess, without any elegance."

According to the above quoted authorities, the art of drunkenness has since improved; for now the work is completed at the tables of men of fashion with much elegance. However, thus far I am ready to admit, that though an Englishman may differ with the different ages in his manner of *getting drunk*, yet, notwithstanding, an Englishman must, somehow or other, *get drunk*.

The French of the *vieille cour* were unacquainted with drunkenness. Their wines were light, drank only at dinner, and followed by coffee and liqueurs. Perhaps with the revolution, which settled the volatility and abated the gayety of the French nation, the more steady and regular system of English drinking may have been introduced; but, after all, I really do not think that a FRENCHMAN can drink as much at a sitting as an ENGLISHMAN.

It must be extremely flattering to the people of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, that at length they have brought the art of drinking to perfection; for it has now become a science pure in its elements (supposing the wine to have been good), and perfect in theory and practice. An English gentleman does not, as formerly, take the bottle by storm; no, he takes it by approaches: or his entertainment of getting drunk is rather a regular drama; the *protasis*, which proceeds very little into the action; the *epitasis*, where we see something promising; the *catastasis*, where the business thickens; and the *denouèment*, in which the effect is kept up until the dropping, or, rather, the drawing of the curtain.

It would be to the advantage of some of the speculating authors of the present day, to get up a book in *royal* octavo, to be called, THE ART OF GETTING DRUNK, as practised by Gentlemen: among the general rules may be the following:—

First, That the novice is to put himself into training the whole morning for the attack, by having a good lunch, and eating moderately at dinner.

Secondly, That he is to take time between the glasses of compliment at dinner, and not to drink with more than twenty persons.

Thirdly, That he is to say little or nothing during dinner, as is now the ton.

Fourthly, That the novice is not to put his understanding to the rack on any subjects of intelligence or information, as the labour of thinking may increase the pulsation.

Fifthly, If he sees any of the company inclined to mirth, or to be noisy, he is only to *stare*.

Sixthly, If the novice feels himself inclined to be merry, he must think how vulgar it is, by which means he will check the propensity.

Seventhly, That in all cases of a disposition to be friendly or familiar, he must call his pride to his assistance, which he may generally trust to, to deliver him at the instant.

Eighthly, He must, during the whole sitting after dinner, constantly bear in mind the advantageous position he will have in society, by being able to say, that he can take four bottles, and walk away perfectly cool.

Ninthly, If the novice, after drinking three or four bottles, finds himself a little confused, he had better (as it is the ton to go now without taking leave) drive to one of the theatres to have a little sleep.

Had such a work as the above been in publication, there might have been hopes that my friend Bill Muzzy, who was born a gentleman, would have become a polished drinker; instead of which, although he was always drunk, he could never *drink*: a little wine ever put my friend Muzzy into that state of stupidity in which he remained for a day or two afterwards, and, as far as a proper insensibility, he was near being a master of the art; but unfortunately Muzzy, when he got drunk, always got vulgar with it; he was both coarse and comical; two things entirely derogatory to a drunken gentleman. If Bill Muzzy was drunk, he could never discriminate, and he would just as soon go into a public-house as into a coffee-room, and drink brandy and water as soon as port or claret. After dining, one day, with a party at Stevens's, in Bond-street, Muzzy took it into his head that he would walk home to his lodging at Lambeth, but was so stupidly drunk, that he was awakened in a public-house at Bermondsey, where taking some more grog, he refreshed his stupidity, and wandered into a watch-house near London-bridge, where he made acquaintance with the constable of the night, and supped upon sprats. Drink was an article in some request with the party, and he indulged himself in such libations, that he got quarrelsome, and on his taking leave of his friends was *watched* out by the *watchmen*, who took occasion to pick a quarrel with him before he got half over the bridge, when he was taken into custody, and conveyed a prisoner to the same citadel where he had displayed his rhetoric and stood treat. Poor Muzzy recollected nothing; and the constable did not choose, in his official capacity, to know him again. Muzzy would fain have treated, but he found his pockets had been picked, and that of necessity he must soon be sober. At length, *Somnus*, Muzzy's best friend, took him into his arms, and hugged him close until daylight, when it might be supposed he awoke with a due sense of his situation. Not so; my friend Muzzy guessed at all that had happened, and went *before* the *same* magistrate who had often seen him *before* in the *same* situation. Now Mr Purple, the magistrate, had the *same* propensity for drink, and, to do him justice, saw the fault with a degree of complacency, the result of contradiction to the principles of his wife, who always declared that she hated a drunken man. Muzzy insisted, that he did not know that he had offended the watch; but if he had, he was willing to make them amends. A broken lantern, which had remained in that state for more than two years, that it might be *repaired*, every now and then, by valiant drinkers, was produced, with a dreadful fracture in its face: the evidence was complete; and poor Muzzy was compelled to give the justice's clerk a draft on his banker for two guineas, to compromise the business. How happy would it have been for my poor friend Muzzy, who was really a promising drinker, if he had known Colonel Boz, of the royal horse guards. The colonel was the most steady and accomplished drunkard I had ever the honour of knowing: he could sit and drink glass after glass, like a wine-merchant, at a coffee-house annual dinner of the trades-

people, who swallows the best of his own wine for *one* day, that the *worst* may be drank by others for the *rest* of the year.

There are some people, however, in the world, of very promising talents and good manners, who, during their whole lives, are never able to get over a squeamish objection to drink, and are thus shut out for ever from society. Such a one was my friend Tom Negus, who had acquired some of the most elegant dissipations of the town: for instance, he kept a gig and a straw bonnet; but Tom could not drink, which marred all the rest of his accomplishments, and blurred the brilliancy of his character. Tom, if he attempted to drink like a gentleman, always got under the table, was carried home, and was the next day so sick and sorry, that every body pitied the penitent; but it was mere constitution against inclination: to do him justice, he had the most ardent desire of drinking, if his constitution would have let him indulge it, like a coward who would fain fight if he dare. Tom has attended many drinking lectures, and has repeated many of the experiments in the doctrine of *fluids*, but in vain; Tom could never drink wine without wishing it was water: and such was his horror of the dose, that though he knew that it was necessary to his credit in society, he could never altogether overcome his aversion. It would have been impracticable for Colonel Buz himself to have made any thing of Tom; for after drinking, poor Tom was always sick, sorry, sad, and sober, in spite of example and good-breeding.

It is thus that we daily see, in our intercourse with the world, incapacity and infirmity interfere with the fairest prospects. The man who has genius and talent is, perhaps, buried in obscurity, because he is not able to make a bow, dance a reel, drink his wine, swear, or fight like a gentleman. As it is necessary for a sailor to know how to box the compass, so is it necessary for a man who is to mix in the world to know how to box his way, and be able to keep the impertinent at arm's length; he must not be weak in any part, except the understanding, which is allowed to men of fashion by prescription.

How different a character from the last is my friend Captain Patrick O'Ruby, whose fine scarlet complexion would have done honour to a toper of the old school. O'Ruby is a steady, consistent, systematic drinker; port, champagne, burgundy, or whiskey punch, are alike to my friend Pat. Whenever Captain O'Ruby invites you to dinner, it is always with the fine Hibernian welcome, "Come and see me, my dear fellow, and bring yourself along wid you;" and, if accepted, you and yourself are sure to be completely drunk; for O'Ruby considers it as much his duty to make his friends intoxicated, as he would to obey his general in storming a fort, if commanded to do so. But then O'Ruby is so quiet and gentlemanly about it, until he has drank three bottles, when he begins to sing and cry alternately, which continues till the grilled turkey and anchovy biscuits come to his relief; when, to the astonishment of his guests, he drinks two bottles more; and, when he sees all his party extinct for the evening, retires to rest, pleased with his prowess, and ready for the next night's entertainment, which is performed with very little alteration or improvement.

It is, however, some consolation to the tyro in the art, that, with perseverance, it may be at length attained; and when once arrived at, the knowledge of it is never lost; he will improve hourly, and find it so agreeable and pleasant a system of suicide, that, if he has patience, he will in a very few years end all his cares in this world; without the fear of a stake being driven into his body after his demise; for no coroner's inquest can be had on one who has died *dead drunk*: he may have *forgot when he died*; but Charon knows his men, and pursues his business.

G. B.

A few Thoughts *on* Education.

"TRAIN up a child in the way he should go," said the wisest man that the world ever produced; and the universal consent of succeeding ages proves the necessity of attending to this precept. When the mind is yet in its infant state, and, like wax, readily receives every impression, the greatest care is necessary to remove from it every thing that is hurtful, and render it familiar to those objects only whence it may derive benefit and improvement; or, as Juvenal has it,

Maxima debetur puero reverentia
Nil dictu fœdum nil visu limina tangat
Intra quæ puer est———

The excellent code of laws which Solon introduced at Athens, with those of the Spartan lawgiver, have been deservedly the wonder and admiration of every one: the wisdom of these wise regulations has been firmly demonstrated by the length of time they continued in force, and the good effects they produced: in Sparta they flourished in full vigour for seven hundred years, and at Athens for the space of four centuries: in these we shall see, that the education of youth was the leading feature. The Greeks, Romans, and Persians were particularly attentive to the bringing up of their children: and so long as they adhered to this salutary line of conduct, they were invincible to their enemies; but this once neglected, luxury, intemperance, and a crowd of consequent vices crept in; the love of liberty, and disdaining to own any master (which their fathers considered as the highest glory, and which they died to support) abated; and at length they sunk the victims of tyranny and oppression.

So well convinced of the advantages which a good education confers on its possessor were many illustrious characters who lived in the times of the glorious Reformation, that with an unexampled philanthropy, and spirit truly patriotic, they founded those seminaries which will perpetuate their fame to eternity, and where many, who have gained distinguished reputation in the field, the cabinet, or in literary pursuits, laid the foundation of their future glory. And here let me pay my feeble tribute of applause and admiration to the beneficent founders, promoters, and supporters of those numerous charities which reflect such honour on this metropolis. The advantages to be derived from these institutions are scarcely credible. When the church of Rome exercised an unwarrantable authority over the minds of men, commanding all to acknowledge her supremacy, it was the necessary and politic aim of the clergy to keep the people, especially the lower classes, in the darkest ignorance; upon this depended their own existence; for had the people been permitted to pray in their own tongue, and been allowed the privilege of examining the scripture to judge of the merits of that religion which they were compelled to embrace, they would soon have discovered its numerous errors, and abandoned its fallacious doctrines. But these days are happily now for ever flown; the poorest member of society, by enjoying the benefits of these institutions, is now capable of judging for himself; and, from his being constantly habituated to virtuous pursuits, his choice, directed by prudence, is generally happy. Should he unfortunately swerve from the paths of virtue; should the deluded female mourn the perfidy of man, condemned to wander an outcast to society, abandoned by the virtuous part of her own sex; should the unhappy sufferer be stretched on the bed of sickness; some useful book may arrest their sight, and, from their being able to peruse its contents, many might be reclaimed to the forsaken way of virtue, and won back to the paths of peace. Let, then, every one on whom the care of children devolves sedulously attend the dawn of their opening reason; let them, by the application of noble examples, direct their infant minds to the pursuit of honour; and, above all, let them implant in their breasts the early seeds of knowledge, fully convinced that this will be their surest comfort and support, whether destined to shine in the politer circles of the world, or to tread the lowly vale of obscurity.

J. J. C.

Hypercritical Remarks *on Dr.* Johnson.

——— Χρῆν τι λέγειν σάφεσ, ἃ νικήσεῖε τονδε,
Ε'ν τοῖσι λογοισ ανπιλέγονῖεσ.

Aristophanes.

———*Si tibi vera videntur*
Dede manus; aut si falso est, ad cingere contra.

Lucretius.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN we consider the influence of established reputation on those who are either indolent or inexperienced in critical inquiry, it will appear an object of importance, that the service which a powerful genius may be the means of rendering to society, should not be depraved by the occurrence of partial error. One of the most evident characteristics of Dr. Johnson's criticism, is the apprehension of his subject in a point of view by far too literal and circumscribed; but on a basis thus gratuitously assumed, he erects a fabric of poignant and valuable axioms, which would possess a still greater de-

gree of merit, if correctly applied; and by which he even yet retains and deserves the admiration of posterity. These blended tints of truth and misrepresentation are calculated to awe or to seduce into an agreement with his general conclusions the mind which is not qualified by habit or inclination for a regular analysis.

I have heard that "brevity is the soul of wit;" and in the following remarks concerning his strictures on Pope's epitaphs, have quoted no more of the text than was absolutely necessary.

There are few who entertain a higher idea of his character and his powers than the present writer; and those in whom admiration has not superseded the use of reason, will allow that a dissent from several of this great man's opinions may be perfectly consistent with a sincere veneration for his memory.

July 7, 1808. T. HILL.

Epitaph I.

Dorset, the grace of courts, the muses' pride,
Patron of arts, and judge of nature, died.

"If by nature is meant what is commonly called *nature* by the critics, a just representation of things really existing and actions really performed, nature cannot be properly opposed *to art*; nature being, in this sense, only the best effect of *art*."

Much penetration is hardly necessary to discover, that *nature* is not here introduced as a contrast to arts, but as implying the possession of real taste. A patron is not infallibly skilled in the comparative merit of those productions that he generally encourages; but the knowledge of a critic, as the poet tells us, was united, in Dorset, to the munificence of a benefactor.

II.

On Sir William Trumbul.

"In this epitaph, as in many others, there appears, at first view, a fault which I think scarcely any beauty can compensate. The name, it is true, may be read upon the stone; but what obligation has it to the poet, whose verses wander over the earth, and leave their subject behind them, and who is forced, like an unskilful painter, to make his purpose known by adventitious help?"

Why the omission of the name must be regarded as so fatal an error, I am unable to conceive: since the "adventitious help," or, in other words, the typographic art, may be as consistently employed to communicate the name, as the verses, to the regions which they visit.

Such this man was, who now from earth remov'd,
At length enjoys that liberty he lov'd."

"The thought in the last line is impertinent, having no connexion with the foregoing character, nor with the condition of the man described."

As the subject of the epitaph has been represented, in the former part, to be a promoter of civil freedom, there can be no impropriety in observing, that his sphere of contemplation and utility is now enlarged in another world, even though he did not "know restraint" in this life. That one who is considered as a model of religious piety should not perceive the contracted limits of our present existence, in opposition with the future, is a circumstance to be only accounted for by the stubbornness of wilful prepossession.

It may be also requisite to notice the assertion, that "*an honest courtier* cannot but be a *patriot*." The intrigues of placemen and pensioners bear no universal relation to the welfare of a country; and an *honest courtier* may be exempt from the influence of corruption, without any active and palpable exertions in favour of national prosperity.

IV.

On James Craggs, Esq.

Statesman, yet friend to truth! of soul sincere,
In action faithful, and in honour clear!
Who broke no promise, serv'd no private end,
Who gain'd no title, and who lost no friend:

Respecting this epitaph it is inquired, What connexion exists between gaining no title and losing no friend.

There is none intended; but each clause evidently refers to the preceding line. By avoiding individual honours, Mr. Craggs must be allowed to have served no private end; and, because a statesman is in most danger of displeasing his friends, by the necessity of neglecting some out of the many promises that intimacy frequently extorts, the possibility of retaining, in both instances, a becoming degree of constancy, is undoubtedly worthy of notice. "*Quand je donne une place*," said Louis XIV. "*je fais* cent mécontens, *et un ingrat*."

Pope has introduced these lines by a Latin inscription; on which we are given to understand "the absurdity of joining, in the same inscription, Latin and English. If either language be preferable to the other, let that only be used."

Our own tongue must, of course, be admitted as more proper, since we are not to be deprived of its employment by the *total* usurpation of any other. Allowing thus far, with what degree of elegance can a *privy councillor* take his place in an English verse? This absurdity will excuse the mixture of Latin and English: and to have expressed no more in the former than the obnoxious words, would have been justly liable to the charge of abruptness.

VI.

On Mrs. Corbet.

Here rests a woman, good without pretence,
Blest with plain reason and with sober sense:
No conquest she but o'er herself desir'd,
No arts essay'd, but not to be admir'd.

This epitaph receives a tribute of approbation; but Johnson has missed a better objection against the fourth line, than what he has advanced, on the word of a "lady of great beauty and excellence." Instead of *an unnatural and incredible panegyric*, it may be affirmed, with more truth, to contain *none*. Positive faculties cannot be employed for a negative purpose, in the frank intercourse of polished life: and the lady whose art is brought into action, that she may be *not* admired, is even a more absurd character than the one represented by a powerful satirist,*—who

"For her own breakfast would project a scheme,
Nor take her tea without a stratagem."

XI.

On Mr. Gay.

Of manners gentle, of affections mild,
In wit a man, simplicity a child:
With native humour temp'ring virtuous rage,
Form'd to delight at once, and lash the age.

We now learn, that "*gentle manners* and *mild affections*, if they mean any thing, must mean the same." ——! I hesitate in writing a serious answer. The virtues of charity and philanthropy have been claimed by his biographers for the attributes of Dr. Johnson's mind: these are *mild affections*: whether or not his manners were therefore gentle, let those reply who best knew him.

* Young.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

FROM the last number of your Magazine, I find, that Mr. Hall, who published Travels in Scotland last year, and of whom some account is given in your Magazine for December, 1805, has pointed out a number of economical uses, to which the prunings of the vine may be applied. Since the arrival of your useful and widely circulating miscellany, on the 2d instant, I have tried a variety of experiments, and am now convinced that much advantage may arise to the country from Mr. Hall's discovery. The tea of the vine leaves is by no means disagreeable, though it requires a good deal of sugar. The want of flavour is much more than made up by the fine tone it gives to the nerves. I took but little of it at first, and but weak; but now I begin to like it, and to feel myself the better for it. The juice of the prunings, when well bruised, I find, makes excellent vinegar. Beer made of the fermented liquor I have also tried, which to me appears like a fine small claret. How it will do when distilled into brandy, I know not; though a friend, who has tried it, tells me it will do very well. As several acquaintances are trying experiments, and have promised to send me the result, you shall hear from me again.* In the mean time, I remain,

Your constant reader,
and most humble servant,
JOHN BOND.

Deptford, July 7, 1808.

* The leaves of the VINE are, in Switzerland, applied to many medical purposes; they are looked upon as a sovereign remedy in *cuts* and *green wounds*: their juice is taken in decoctions, they are formed into poultices, &c. In dress they are frequently used, to decorate the nymphs of the vintage. They have some mystical properties, by plucking them, to discover to the girls the truth or falsehood of their lovers, the good or ill fortune of their matrimonial connections: but these are secrets into which we do not mean to penetrate, or, indeed, to publish all that we at present know of those mysterious rites. —*Editor.*

Observations *on* Grammar.

BY WILLIAM JASE.

(*Continued from Vol.* LIII. *page* 266.)

———*Siquid novisti rectius istis*
Candidus imperti; si non his utere mecum.
Hor.

Then set us right, if clearer notions *thine*;
If not, be candid, and approve of *mine*.

IF we consider grammatical classification in a comparison with the classification of some other sciences, we shall regard it as very imperfect; but when we reflect that the grammarian has not those *criteria*, to guide him in this department, which the botanist, the zoologist, &c. possess, and, consequently, that he cannot expect equal advancement, he will estimate it at a higher rate. This paucity of universal and definite character renders the established maxims of this science doubly sacred; and, from the variety of the materials, every attempt to regulate the system must inevitably be attended with doubt; experience only can determine if alteration be improvement, and whether order is not acquired in one part at the expence of confusion in another. The grand principles of this science are fixed on the broad basis of antiquity; so that although a more simple system might be desired, it would, perhaps, be to desire unattainable perfection: but the parts may be altered with success by a skilful hand, for they are certainly capable of improvement. From a want of the discriminative principles we adverted to above, different opinions upon some of the parts of speech have obtained, but together with a few other divisions, the pronoun, which is the subject of our present inquiries, has received general and unqualified approbation.

The distinctive character of this part of speech may be conceived merely from its name: for pronoun is derived from the Latin *pronomen*, which signifies literally, *for* the noun. In the language of Dr. Lowth, "A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun, as its substitute or representative." We have selected this definition in preference to any other, because, while it conveys the concurring sentiments of grammarians on the word, it does it in the spirit of definition, "which," says Dr. Johnson, "is a concise description of a thing by its properties." When other grammarians add, "to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word," &c. &c. the essential character remains precisely the same; we might shew that these additions are not strictly just, and that they take from the simplicity of definition.

Pronouns are divided by grammarians into three sorts: personal, relative, and adjective. Lowth says, that "the personal have the nature of substantives, and, as such, stand by themselves; the rest have the nature of adjectives, and, as such, are joined to substantives, and may be called pronominal adjectives." We need not examine the propriety of the last clause, to prove that this remark is without foundation; for very little consideration will be sufficient to convince us, that the relative pronouns have a much nearer relation to the substantive than to the adjective nature.

Lowth, Crombie, Murray, and others, have rejected *my*, *thy*, *her*, *our*, *your*, *their*, as the possessive cases of the personal pronouns, and distinguished them by the name of "possessive pronouns." In doing this, it should appear from their own words, that they were directed by a very fallacious principle; for they conceived it indispensable to the nature of the personal pronoun, that it stand alone. This method of considering these words, by forming a class applicable to their nature, does not add to convenience; and the following remarks will, we hope, demonstrate to the reader, that it involves a material error.

A pronoun, being a word used instead of a noun, must, in order to convey the meaning of the noun, be in similar accidents of *case*, number, &c. and agreeably to this assertion it will be found, that a noun in the *nominative* case is represented by a pronoun in the *same* case; and *cæteris paribus*. Thus, in the sentence, "*Eliza* is come," if the personal pronoun were used instead of the noun, it must be put in the *nominative* case, or it would not represent it: we cannot say, "*Her* is come," because *her* is not the nominative case: but the sentence should be, "*She* is come," that the pronoun may agree with its antecedent, *Eliza*. If the reader will admit the principle upon which we have argued, a principle drawn from the nature of the subject, and sanctioned by the practice and example of Dr. Lowth and other grammarians of eminence, he will certainly conclude, from the observations we are about to make, that *my*, *her*, *our*, *your*, *their*, are really the

possessive cases of personal pronouns. Example: "This is *Sarah*'s book." Every one will admit, that *Sarah*'s is a noun in the genitive case; and as it can be represented only by a pronoun in the like case, it must follow that *her* is in the genitive case, in the sentence, "This is *her* (Sarah's) book." In confirmation of what we have advanced, it may be also observed, that as the genitive case of a *noun*, as "*man*'s happiness," may be rendered "the happiness of man," so, in exact correspondence, the same relation exists between this possessive case of a pronoun, "*his* (man's) happiness," and a similar sentence, "the happiness of him." We hope sufficient has been said on this subject, to convince the reader that "the best may err," and that the words in question, *my*, *thy*, *her*, *our*, *your*, *their*, are the true possessive cases of their respective pronouns, *I*, *thou*, *she*, *we*, *you*, and *they*.

Keeping the principle in mind upon which our arguments are founded, the following extract from L. Murray's Etymology will not fail to surprise us:—"When the possessive pronouns are prefixed to substantives, they admit of no variation, whatever be the number or case of the noun; as, 'My cousin is dead.'" If Mr. Murray had reflected, that pronouns are used in the *stead* of nouns, he would have seen that *my* represents the name of the person who speaks, in the *genitive* case, and that it is governed so, by *cousin*, in the same manner as the name would be if it were expressed. This extract mistakes the possessive case for the nominative, or theme, and shrewdly tells us, that when one of this *sort of nouns* (which is really but a possessive case) is joined to another noun, it admits of no variation, whatever be the number or case of that noun.

"There needs no ghost to tell us *this*, my lord."

Dr. Crombie's opinion upon these words falls under similar objections; and as he is more decided and more explicit, it is necessary to examine his observations with the greater attention. His words evince a strange misconception of the nature of the pronouns in question; and if we received his remarks on *this subject* as the test of his opinion, we should add, of pronouns in general. He observes, that "we may indeed say, 'It is my book;' but the addition of the substantive is necessary. This shews that *mine* is a *genuine* pronoun, whereas *my* cannot be deemed a pronoun, *because it requires the presence of a noun*." This method of proof is rather novel, and, however confidently brought forward, is without foundation; indeed, it expressly confirms an observation we made before, that those grammarians decided on false grounds; each seems to have forgotten the definition he had given of a pronoun, and considered with Crombie, that if a word be joined to a substantive, it cannot be a *genuine* pronoun. It was unquestionably upon this principle, that they proceeded to consider *mine*, *thine*, *hers*, *ours*, *yours*, &c. as the real possessive cases. "They are truly pronouns in the possessive or genitive case," says Crombie; "for they always may, and frequently do, stand alone." After the observations that have been made, we will only remark, that though, in philosophical strictness, these words are not in the possessive case, convenience will justify us in considering them as variations of it, used only absolutely when the noun is understood; as, "Whose book is this?" "It is mine." We cannot express the substantive, and say, "It is mine book;" for we must, in that case, make use of *my* instead of *mine*. This is another circumstance which goes to confirm our remarks; for the governing substantive will not associate with *mine*, but only with *my*, the true possessive case. *Mine* and *thine*, indeed, sometimes form an exception: they were formerly, as Dr. Johnson observes, used before a substantive beginning with a vowel or silent *h*; but in this situation they are synonymous with *my* and *thy*. Crombie's remarks on Johnson's observation are not only fallacious, but uncandid. In the disposition which Johnson alleged (*my* arm; *mine* arm), these words are in every respect synonymous; and we do think, that Crombie finds fault too eagerly, when he introduces irrelative disposition, and asserts they are not mutually convertible. That they are not similar in all acceptations cannot be doubted; for, as Dr. C. observes, "we cannot say, 'It is my,' in answer to the question, 'Whose is it?' but, 'It is mine.'" This cannot be denied; but when he adds, that it is *this* which shews that *mine* is a genuine pronoun, we must object to the inference. We shall conclude our critical examination of the personal pronouns with this remark,

that though we consider the great authorities we have cited, in a few solitary instances, to have erred, we willingly close with the impulse we must always feel to applaud them, and to admire, in their works, the taste, the judgment, and the erudition of the scholar.

Lower Sloane-street, Chelsea,
June 11, 1808.

By a recurrence to the *date* of our last paper, the reader will perceive, that it was sent before the challenge of N. R. appeared: we can only invite that gentleman to a liberal consideration of our *opinion*, trusting we are able to defend a truth which it was otherwise presumption to advance.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

MR. E. Baldwin, in his Sketch of the History of England, mentions the circumstance of Edward the VIth's whipping boy. As I cannot find such a person noticed by Hume or Rapin, I shall be obliged by some of your correspondents informing me from whence Mr. B. derives his information; as no circumstance, however trifling, ought, in my opinion, to be mentioned in any work professing to be a history of England, but what is authentic. Bishop Burnet mentions one Murray as acting in a like capacity to Charles I.

I am, sir, yours, &c.

J——.

THE

LONDON REVIEW,

AND

LITERARY JOURNAL,

FOR JULY, 1808.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Queenhoo-hall, a Romance, and Ancient Times, a Drama, by the late Joseph Strutt, Author of "Rural Sports, and Pastimes of the People of England." In four volumes, 12mo.

IT is, although not an uncommon, still a curious circumstance, that in the literary, as in the moral world, a man's talents, like his virtues, become better known, and are blazoned in much stronger colours after his death, than they were during the course of his existence. Of the truth of this observation the works of the late Mr. Strutt in general, and these posthumous publications in particular, which, like the elegant sculpture on a tomb wrought with great art and labour, ornament his memory, afford remarkable instances. It has been generally imagined, that antiquarian researches, although they required great talents and indefatigable industry, were totally repugnant to the exertion of the lighter efforts of genius; that the mind, enveloped in the labyrinth of erudition, and exploring, as it may be termed, the sources of truth in the caverns of science, would never acquire sufficient elasticity to bound from the earth, and expand itself in the volatile regions of fancy, or luxuriate in the flowery paths of fiction; yet the converse of this hypothesis has been fully proved by the effusions of our author. His former works erected a pile in which art and labour were equally conspicuous, while his latter have added elegance and grace to its architectural solidity; and therefore they may with propriety be termed *literary festoons*, which he twined to adorn his own monument.

We have already reviewed the first of the posthumous publications of the works of Mr. S. The present, which is, as the title expresses, a romance, in near four volumes, is formed upon a very singular plan: this, therefore, with the leave of our readers, we will briefly investigate.

Here it will be seen that, as in all conjectural criticism, we must assume a good deal, but still something, we hope, congenial in our ideas, induces us to believe, that the ardour of the author, which had led him through every available medium, to explore the literary antiquities of his native country, had furnished his mind with an abundant store of images, ideas, and reflections; some that had floated upon the evanescent wings of uncertain tradition, others that arose from the contemplation of ancient works, and the investigation of the vestiges of ancient customs, of which, however faint, some traces existed, and the latter from combinations of local buildings, events, and idioms, with local manners, appellations, and usages. These, or many of these, were, in their nature, either so extravagant, or so ludicrous, that he found it impossible to embody them in the pages of a grave history: yet anxious to fix their fleeting forms, he resolved to create the romantic vehicle that is now under our consideration, in which, through the medium of a fictitious story, the customs, the manners, the language, the sports, &c. of the fifteenth century, are introduced; their effects upon general, or, at least, upon local, extending to general existence, displayed, and the whole woven into a theme which is the most likely to fix itself on the mind of the reader, and, consequently, to conduce equally to his amusement and instruction.

"The romance of 'Queenhoo Hall,'" it is stated in an advertisement, "was acquired by the editor in an imperfect state; and although the tale is brought by a literary friend to a hasty conclusion, yet, from the materials that remain, there is reason to believe that Mr. Strutt intended it should neither be so abruptly nor so artificially terminated. Traces are to be discovered in the manuscript of adventures sketched out, but not finished, and of new characters to be illustrated in the future process of the story, but there remained not sufficient evidence of the path which the author intended to pursue, and therefore it was deemed more fitting to trust to the reader's liberal candour for the disproportion natural in a story not finished by the original author, than to make the memory of Mr. Strutt responsible for the edifice built by another, when the foundations he had laid are scarcely to be traced."

This certainly apologizes for the abruptness of the termination, and leaves us to suppose, that the ideas embodied by the original author extended but little beyond the three first volumes of the work, though the loose hints which he left assisted the editor to bring the tale to a conclusion in seventy-nine pages of the fourth volume.

The principal story of the work is that of Lord Edward Boteler, a baron of great opulence in the reign of King Henry VI. and a great favourite in the court of that unfortunate monarch, his daughter, the Lady Matilda, and her cousin, the Lady Eleanor; though that of Lady Emma Darcy, which is episodical, occupies nearly the same space. The scene is laid at the seat of his lordship, and in other parts of the neighbourhood of Tewin, in Hertfordshire, where Mr. S. once resided; but whether, in his antiquarian researches, he collected any hints which he afterwards engrafted into this romance, is uncertain. It is remarked by the editor, that

"Lord Boteler, his daughter, and visitors, talk nearly like people of rank in the present day, while their domestics use the language of the feudal ages."

Here we think that the editor is wrong, at least with respect to the latter part of his observation. The domestics do *not* speak in the dialect of the feudal ages, which, we conceive, the ingenious author knew better than to put into their mouths, because it would have been wholly unintelligible to the majority of his readers. The language used by the lower characters of this work is, we conceive, nearly that of the common people in the reign of Henry VIII. perhaps in some places a little strained, in order to introduce *obsolete phrases*, which we believe Mr. S. had he finished the work, would, in a kind of *summing up*, have explained in a manner very different from the present glossary: they are rather more uncouth than the pastorals or any other productions of Spenser, consequently much more so than the vernacular idioms of Shakspeare.

The language of the higher characters is certainly modern; but it is neither so strong nor so elegant as that of the characters upon the same level, as drawn by our immortal bard. Upon this subject the editor proceeds to remark, that

"It seems probable that the author intended, at his leisure, to harmonize these jarring parts of the picture, and that the pro-

sent narrative only presents the outline and main plan of the building, without the Gothic *facade* that should have given a character to the whole."

The romance begins with a description of a May game in the fifteenth century; and the first section includes a wrestling-match, and a bout at pushing at quarter-staff: to this succeeds running at the ring. In these last exercises an unknown knight is victorious: he has exerted himself under the cognizance of the Boteler family, and, consequently, appears as the champion of Lady Matilda, from whose hands he receives the honourable prize of contention, and, in return, takes down a magnificent chaplet, which a savage man whom he had opposed had displayed, and, presenting it to the lady, retreats from the field.

Upon this chaplet a considerable share of the interest of the story turns: we therefore think that it is artfully enough introduced. The ladies return to Queenhoo-hall, where a kind of dramatic entertainment, with songs and dances, concludes the day and the section.

The scene next changes to a country ale-house: a juggler is introduced among the rustics; and, from the characters here depicted, we conceive that Mr. S. purposed to bring us acquainted with the manners of the peasantry in that age; but it has happened to him, as it has to many other authors, that, however strong the outline might be which he had sketched in his own mind, yet when he came to mark his ideas upon paper, he found it impossible to fill them up and blazon them with colours sufficiently discriminative. His clowns, bating the difference of dialect, are the clowns of the present day, and even with respect to their language, it varies very little from that which we have heard in the north, and other parts of England; their conversation is, generally speaking, that of every modern pot-house, varied only by local circumstances: so difficult is it to withdraw the curtain of time, and, through the cloud which envelops antiquity, delineate a correct likeness of antecedent ages.

The two young ladies, as they have been the principal, so they have been the most fascinating characters that have hitherto appeared. In the course of a morning walk, they make a visit to Park-lodge, where they find that a beautiful piece of embroidery, which Matilda had employed the keeper's daughter to work, had been executed in a far superior manner by a fair stranger who had sought the protection of the park-keeper's wife as a refuge from distress. This circumstance arouses their curiosity; which is still further increased by their listening to the following verses, which (in her own apartment) the stranger sings to a very plaintive tune:—

"To thee, O soul-possessing pow'r,
Sad Melancholy, shall belong
The thoughts that fill the woeful hour,
And day by day my hopeless song.

"But why—when unawares I close
These eyelids overpress'd with grief,
Am I a stranger to repose,
And find not in my sleep relief?

"For then terrific visions rise,
On precipices steep I stand,
And falling, cast around my eyes
For help—but find no helping hand.

"In wild affright, perchance I hear,
Arous'd from sleep, the midnight bell,
With horror chill'd, I drop a tear,
And cry—It is my Henry's knell!"

It need hardly be stated, that they are introduced to this lady, and take her with them to the hall, where the sight of the chaplet, which she declares must have been given by the murderer of her brother, throws her into the most violent agitation.

Leaving the story of the Witch, the Wrestling-match, the Ghost, the Adventures at the Oratory, Margery's Revenge, the Village Barber turned Physician, which, we believe, was a transition or combination not unusual in those times, to the perusers of these volumes, we will pursue the traces of the principal story, which we have faintly begun to mark, and consequently come to a section in which Lord Edward Boteler is introduced, and the young lady, who, it appears, is Emma, the daughter of John Lord Darcy, begins her narration.

"The loss of that chaplet," replied the fair Emma, "involves the cause of most of my misfortunes, at least such of them as are the most aggravated and poignant; a full detail of them would exceed the bounds of your patience to hear; and though I shall endeavour to relate them as succinctly as possible, I fear the long succession of melancholy events which, of necessity, must be touched upon, will be tiresome, if not disgusting."

John, Lord Darcy, it appears, had been forbid the court during the re-

gency of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester; he retired to his estates at Foleshunt Darcy, and in this retirement married Elizabeth St. Clere, the daughter of Richard, Baron of St. Clere, of Gay Bowers.

At a subsequent period, we learn, that Lord Darcy was imprudent enough to resist the payment of a subsidy, and, consequently, was obliged to escape to Flanders, whither his lady and family soon after followed him. They fix their residence at a pleasant village, named Beaumont, under the protection of the Duke of Burgundy, and form an acquaintance with the Chevalier John Boucmel: Emma has a brother, of whom she says,

"Though trained to martial exercises, he was, however, well grounded in the polite arts, and esteemed an accomplished scholar. It was his desire to become a soldier, and his military studies were pursued with much ardour.

"At the age of eighteen, on the day appointed for esquires to tilt, he won a rich suit of mail armour, by maintaining the field on his party against all comers, at a justing appointed by the constable of Hainault. This dawn of his prowess was hailed by my father as an omen of his future glory. 'Go on, my dear child,' said he, 'in the path of honour, and acquire the ability to do your country service; and, if I mistake not, she will have great need for men of valour to support her cause."

By the death of their parents, Lady Emma and her brother are left to themselves at an early period of life: their remittances from England fail. However, fortunately for them, the Chevalier John Boucmel behaves with the greatest friendship and generosity. Obliged to leave the place, they set sail, and take the road to Abbeville. In the course of this journey they lose their way, are overtaken by a tempest, and obliged to seek for shelter in a solitary inn. Here, overcome with fatigue, they at length retire to their chambers, and, on this occasion, Emma observes,

"Though I had not a distant thought that the host or hostess had formed any malevolent designs against us, yet I parted from Henry with the greatest reluctance; and, pardon me, ladies, said she, while she heaved a deep sigh, and wiped the tears that started from her eyes, little did I think that I should never see my dearest Henry any more."

Passing over the visions of the night, in one of which she fancied her brother grasped her hand; that his seemed as cold as ice; and that in a hollow tone of voice he uttered these words, "Sister, remember me!" we must observe, that, rising with the dawn, she sought his chamber, where she found the bed-clothes disordered, and cast upon the floor, near which she saw a gisarme (halbert) stained with blood, which was also sprinkled over the room in several places. The exclamation of Lady Emma, that her brother is murdered, causes a retort from the daughter of the landlord, and from himself, that they have been robbed; a coffer appears to have been broken open, and they accuse her of having stolen the plate it contained: they threaten to send her to prison; in consequence of which she falls upon the floor deprived of her senses. When she recovers a dawn of reason, she finds herself in a chamber, and a holy sister attending by her bed-side, who, at the close of the first volume, is preparing to inform her of what had happened.

The continuation of Lady Emma's history occupies the greatest part of the second, which we now open.

"It appeared," she says, "that a delirium ensued upon my being recovered from my fainting fit, and that my constant cry was for the restoration of my murdered brother. The unfeeling people of the inn had sent for a magistrate, and were actually proceeding to examine me, notwithstanding I was deprived of my senses; but at that moment the arrival of an English nobleman at the inn prevented the continuance of those indignities to which I had been exposed. He was informed of the principal circumstances relating to my case, and compassionately interested himself in my behalf, procuring an admission for me into the convent of Black Nuns, where I now found myself, and which is at no great distance from the inn; and in order that I might be able to procure proper vouchers in behalf of my character and connections, if it should please the Father of Mercies to restore me to my senses, he left a sum of money in the hands of the abbess."

This benevolent nobleman proves to be Lord Boteler, who was then upon a mission to the Earl of Warwick, at Abbeville, and had taken some pains to inquire into the mysterious circumstances of the case; but as he was obliged suddenly to return to England, he had not time fully to develop them.

The fair sufferer, after an interview with the Chevalier Boucmel, is introduced to Lady Tracy, with whom she returns to England, in order to seek the protection of her uncle, the Baron St. Clere, who, she learns, "was much

reserved in his manners, and possessed a certain sternness of countenance, which commanded rather than inspired respect."

The night after Lady Emma arrived at Lady Tracy's seat, Billericay, Essex, while she and the daughter of her hostess are in bed, an alarm of fire is heard, the apartment is in flames, and the young ladies with difficulty escape the devouring element, which involves the house and Lady Tracy in its ruins. They take refuge with Dame Grey, who lives in an adjacent cottage, whence Lady Emma goes to her nurse. This good woman recognises her, accompanies her to her uncle, Gaston de St. Clere, who lives in the ancient seat of Gay Bowers, but who is represented as a sordid miser, stern, suspicious, and cruel. This man, after he has in vain attempted to persuade his niece to sign a paper, renouncing, for a paltry sum, all future claims upon the estates that were her mother's jointure, assisted by two ruffians, actually practices against her life. From his custody, through the medium of the old housekeeper, she is at length extricated, and, after encountering some difficulties, finds her nurse, who conducts her to her sister, the wife of the keeper of Park-lodge, where she was found by the Ladies Matilda and Eleanor.

In the seventh section, Lord Boteler, his daughter, and niece, go to dine with the Baron Fitzallen, at Marden; which gives the author an opportunity to bring us acquainted with the *costume* of a beau of the fifteenth century.

"As they passed through the great hall, their attention was attracted by a tall thin man, with a long lank visage, about fifty years of age, but habited in garments of the newest fashion, made of the finest and most expensive stuffs that could be procured, and decorated in a tawdry manner with gold and silver fringes, interspersed with pearls and gaudes of gold. The points of his shoes were nearly a yard in length; the upper leathers cut into chequer work, and laced upon the insteps with bobbins of gold thread. His hood was of scarlet sammit, slashed and pounced by way of ornament, and the tippet of blue and silver reached to the ground."

In the subsequent tale, which is of an artist whose profession was that of an illuminator of missals and other books with portraits in miniature in beautiful ornaments, as was the fashion of those times, Mr. S. seems to have followed the bent of his inclination; and if his allusions display a knowledge of the polite arts, his descriptions of human passions and propensities show that his knowledge of nature was equally accurate: there are many touches in this tale that do equal credit to the head and the heart of its departed author.

The third volume begins with a splendid feast; and we well know, that if splendor ever emanates from an immense load of victuals, the feasts of the fifteenth, and indeed down to the last century, in the early part of which, the poet, alluding, as was believed, to the hospitality of a noble duke, exclaims,

"Is this a dinner? this a genial room?
No, 'tis a temple, and a hecatomb;"*

were, in the most extensive range of that idea, *splendid*: but still we think, that Mr. S. has furnished a repast by no means suited either to the style of living of the Baron Fitzallan, or to his company, and rather adapted to the hospitable region of Brobdignag than his native country, even at that period; for he says, though he only describes one dish,

"It is true, the fastidious eye of modern taste might have considered the feast as more plentiful than elegant, and that even the centre dish, which was a wild boar roasted *entire*, would have demolished by its weight any modern set of tables, though clasped with brass holdfasts, and supported by three-clawed pillars. It is also true, that the circumstance of the boar's head being decorated with *fire-works*, which exploded of a sudden, would have spread dismay, rather than pleasure, through a party of modern *bons-vivants*."

"Yet," he continues, in a subsequent passage, "if good cheer, much heartiness, and loud laughter could make amends for the absence of such refinements, they were found at the lordly board at Fitzallen, whose guests would have, perhaps, as little understood the small talk of a party of *elegantes*, as the beef-fed frequenters of the buttery would have relished the board wages of a modern servants' hall."

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* Rochester, we think, describing the substantiality of dishes in his time, says,

"Then came a piece of beef, under the which
The coachman sweats, as ridden by a witch;"

and in our own, near Hereford, we remember so hospitable a table was about to be covered, that the coachman and *helper* bringing an immense *sirloin*, or *baron*, actually *stuck* in their passage up the kitchen stairs.

In the beginning of the third volume the seventh section is continued, and chapter numbered II. which, by-the-bye, is the first in the volume, is stated to have no concern with the history, and "for aught I know," says the editor, "may be as well passed over as read:" although we are not entirely of the same opinion, because in it Mr. S. meant to shew the extravagances of the romance writers of the middle ages, and from those introduce, in the person of the curate, his own observations upon the effects of the wonderful and extravagant style of composition: yet we must, for want of space, be obliged to do that which it is ingeniously-supposed the reader would do for want of inclination.

To resume, therefore, the story: While the conversation was proceeding, it was interrupted by the arrival of a page, "who advanced toward the Lady Matilda, and on one knee presented her a gipsire" (purse), "richly embroidered with gold and silver threads on a blue ground, having the cognizance of the Boteler family in the front, and the four corners ornamented with tassels of gold."

(To be concluded in our next.)

Midas; or, a serious Inquiry concerning Taste and Genius; including a Proposal for the certain Advancement of the elegant Arts. To which is added, by Way of Illustration, a Fragment of ancient History. By Anthony Fisgrave, LL.D. 1 vol. 12mo. pp. 224.

It has been said, that the facetious Jemmy Worsdale* once appeared, at the exhibition of a collection of pictures of the *sombre* school, afterwards sold at Cock's auction-room, in the character of a foreign nobleman. His business was to recognise the said pictures as his *old acquaintance* in the Vatican, Medicean gallery, and other palaces of Rome and Italy. In consequence of which the *connoisseurs* were convinced of their *originality*: the auctioneer was elated, the company in spirits, and the prices for which they were knocked down immense. Matters went thus swimmingly on, till, in a few days, the pseudo count discovered the deception, and he with his friends, probably Foote and Delaval, laughed at the *conni's*, as they were called; in which laugh they were joined by at least half the town. Whether the learned Doctor Anthony Fisgrave has taken the hint from the humorist we have mentioned, or any other, and has covered his *real dress* with the robes of a LL.D. it is impossible for us to say, and indeed of little importance to inquire: he seems to be in *reality* a *grave* character, and therefore has, in an epistle replete with *gravity*, dedicated his work to a GREAT CONNOISSEUR, whom he, after enumerating what the said connoisseur has seen, appears disposed to treat in the way that Rochester treated the man "that had seen many things." However, as the times are more refined than those to which we have alluded, he veils his contempt under a *gauze* covering of respect, admiration, and reverence, through which the *features* of the author may be as easily discerned as the high-coloured cheeks and blackened eye-brows of an artificial beauty through a diaphanous curtain.

These must serve for our observations on the *porch* of this literary edifice. With respect to the fabric itself, we are induced to remark, that it puts us in mind of the mansion of a mole, respecting which, though contrived with considerable skill, it is impossible to conceive for what useful purpose it was made. The first business of an author is to endeavour to make himself understood, not by the *chosen few*, but by the public in general. A friend of ours was praising the works of Bolingbroke. "Do you understand them?" he was asked.—"No," he replied.—"What do you do then?"—"Why, I stand and admire them."—It is exactly so with us: we profess, that we frequently do not understand the learned doctor; at the same time we are ready to bestow due praise upon *dark writers*: a sect for which we have the profoundest respect, veneration, and esteem. The simile of the silk-worm, an insect that spins until "it clouds itself all o'er," is, upon this occasion, trite, or we should quote it; but, without lighting our taper at our neighbour's torch, we may say, that we are sorry to see a *nest of* ideas buried under a weight of words, like a nest of wood-lice under an *immense log*.

To thrid the mazes of this serious inquiry we have neither time nor space; though if we had, we flatter ourselves that we could make our readers *serious*,

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* The original Lady Pentweasle.

by a string of observations on the illiberality of *some* of the professors of the *liberal* arts. The learned doctor has endeavoured to do the same: with what success, can, without a reference to the work, only be gathered from the subsequent morsel, which we have extracted, just to give the reader a *taste* of the style, and induce him to endeavour to *guess* at the subject.

"Reflecting on what I have written, and considering impartially the number and weight of my arguments, with the force as well as novelty of many of my observations, I am unable to suppress the feelings of self-complacency that arise from the contemplation of the good that is likely to result from these exertions. To dispel the fogs of ignorance and prejudice that have so long enveloped an infinite number of invaluable minds; to tear up by the roots errors that time has almost incorporated with the very nature of man; to subdue habits that have long tyrannized over the human race; are really performances of such a Herculean cast, that I almost look upon my own acts as fabulous, and fear that I am deceiving myself; that an excess of zeal, or (which is not impossible) too great a partiality for what I consider as my own, imposes upon my understanding, and plays the juggler with my fondness and credulity."

In which latter suggestion we fully coincide.

To this serious inquiry is appended a "*Fragment of ancient History: containing a circumstantial and faithful Account of the musical Contest between Apollo and Pan, before Midas, King of Phrygia; wherein is given at length the celebrated Speech of the King, and also that of Apollo, with divers other Particulars respecting that important Event, hitherto but imperfectly known, The whole Narrative being now first collected and published entire.*"

"The doctor, although the gravest, was the most mischievous dog of the whole set," says Fielding.* So we say. What the devil is he about? Would he wish to cut the branches or tear up connoisseurship by the roots? What then must become of the syren who *quavers* us out of ten thousand a-year; who has taught us not only to exchange our *property*, but our *senses*, FOR A SONG? What must become of every thing dependant upon taste or fashion, folly and caprice? What must become of the—— But, in short, it is ridiculous to ask questions which it is impossible to answer; we shall, therefore, to end more learnedly than our author, give our opinions in the language of Horace,

——— *Hoc fonte derivata clades*
In patriam, populumque fluxit.

Tales and Fables, in Verse: with moral Reflections adapted to the Capacities of Children. To which are added, Some short and familiar Prayers, &c. By the Author of Youth's Instructor, The Unnatural Uncle, &c. &c.

Though true, it is not very generally known, that when the late Dr. Goldsmith lodged in Green-arbour-court, his chief employment was the composing small books adapted to the capacities of children, and his chief patron the gentleman whom, in the Vicar of Wakefield, he distinguishes by the appellation of the philanthropic bookseller in St. Paul's Church-yard.

The writer of this article has, in his juvenile years, seen the doctor devote himself entirely to the children of the families where he visited, seeming to prefer their conversation to that of the rest of the company.

He had something peculiar in his manner of addressing the infant race; some tale, fable, or poem, serious or comic, ever ready to attract their attention; and not unfrequently in his pockets cates more substantial to please their palates: he was, in fact, in this respect, the character of Burchell, heightened and identified by a manner *peculiarly his own.*

We well know it was the opinion of Dr. Goldsmith, that the infant mind was capable of a much more extended degree of comprehension than had at that period been generally ascribed to it; nay, it will be observed, that many, even of his larger works, were intended to foster the expansion of juvenile talents; and therefore we are inclined to date the era when rational literature for children triumphed over those nonsensically *wonderful* productions which had rather weakened than informed their minds, from the first endeavours of the doctor to introduce *common sense* into our nurseries.

Since the period to which we have alluded, a great number of men of learning and genius have seemed tacitly to agree, that the teaching

"The young idea how to shoot,"

* Joseph Andrews.

is a matter of more importance than has generally been imagined. Consequently, the publications calculated properly to expand the infantile intellect have been numerous, and no point seems to have been neglected that could form the minds, or set the dawning passions of the juvenile race on the side of truth and virtue.

Impressed with this idea, the author of this small volume, to which we now call the attention of our readers, has seized upon a most important object, and in a well-written series of tales and fables in verse, has, in the first instance, inculcated, as a moral obligation, upon which is founded the principal virtue that can adorn the human character, tenderness to the animal creation.

The necessity that this should be strongly impressed upon the infant mind, appeared to Hogarth, and induced him to sketch his design of the first print of the Four Stages of Cruelty. We do not believe that he intended to carry the subject farther, till it was suggested to him, that this was but the first step of a series of crimes which expanded at length into the most diabolical turpitude.

The author of this book, in his address to the public, seems fully sensible of the gradations of cruelty; though, in order to make the stronger impression, he begins with some of the most flagitious instances, from which he deduces appropriate observations, and concludes his address with the following passage, which will, in a few, much better than we can in many words, shew the nature and tendency of the work which we would recommend to the attention of the public.

"And here let me exhort you, my dear children, for whose benefit the present publication is chiefly intended, to fear the Almighty God, to love your parents, and all good people; and should you ever feel the least indication to give even the slightest pain to any of the dumb creation, oh, pause a moment, and consider whether ye should like to feel the torture ye are about inflicting on an animal that, though it cannot speak and tell its sufferings, can feel as acutely as yourselves. So shall you gain the approbation of angels and of good men, and insure your happiness, not only in this world but in that which is to come."

An Address to the Auctioniers of the Metropolis; containing Proposals for forming an Establishment to promote their general Accommodation and Interest, embracing a System advantageous to their Principals, and eminently beneficial to the Profession. Pamphlet, pp. 16.

A Reply to the Address to the Auctioniers of the Metropolis, respecting the intended Formation of their Society and Auction Mart: refuting the Calumnies therein contained, and shewing the Inutility of the Plan proposed.

"Malice, thy secret springs I will explore,
And bring thy hideous form to light."
Phillipicus.

pamphlet, pp. 16. Asperne, price 6d.

We have given the titles of both these publications, though, as the title of the first very fully explains the tendency of its contents, which have elicited the very spirited and ingenious reply that forms the subject of the second, we might, with great safety both to the credit and the interest of the proprietor of Garraway's coffee house, have left the author of the address in the hands of his respondent, convinced that the public would have soon discovered the *motive* that produced the former publication; and we certainly should have done so, but that we conceive his address, though he was, perhaps, unconscious of the mischief he was about to propagate, has a tendency in a great measure subversive of the object that he appears most anxious to promote, destructive to the ancient freedom of BARGAIN and SALE, and, consequently, prejudicial to the commercial interests of the country. It requires less mercantile knowledge than, perhaps, even the addresser possesses, to be convinced, that from the earliest age, from the period of the *first sale of land* that is to be found upon record, which we take to be that of the field of Macphela,* down to the present hour, the urgency of traffic, the wants of mankind, and the necessity, upon many occasions, of a speedy conversion of land, goods, and chattels, into cash, have rendered public sales a medium of transition which has, in all ages and nations, been encouraged, and, in those where commerce flourished, engendered

* Bought by Abraham for four hundred shekels of silver *current money with the merchants*; a purchase which was warranted to him in the presence of *all* the people. [*Genesis, chap.* xxiii.] Consequently was a public sale.

a system of vendition that has long been considered as absolutely necessary. These sales, both in the ancient and modern worlds, were always carried on in the most central and conspicuous parts of their several emporiums; and although the manner of conducting them in different nations, and at different times, was dissimilar, all seem to have agreed in these important particulars, viz. that speculation and monopoly were the bane of trade, and that the formation of companies, to engross domestic traffic, and to quell commercial opposition, were measures that repressed public energy, and threw a power into the hands of a body of men, which, either in cases of urgency or of *distress*, no body of men should be allowed to exercise.

Impressed with these sentiments at the time that we were ardently engaged in sedulous, though perhaps feeble endeavours to promote the commerce and manufactures of our country, it was with concern that we viewed the numerous advertisements inviting the people to pursue those *bubbles* that were lately afloat, and with honest anxiety that we stated two propositions which the addresser of the auctioniers cannot controvert, namely, that "Let an establishment be ever so extensive, it is liable to be annihilated by combinations, perhaps we should have said CONSPIRACIES. No trade in this country can stand against the association of fifty pounds subscribers and the accumulated opposition of fifty pounds sharers."*

This observation brings us more immediately to the subject matter of the address to the auctioniers, &c. in the preface to which, the author condoles with several members of the profession, under the pressure of grievances which never existed; and asserts, that they have it in agitation to adopt speedy measures for their relief, in cases which *do not require any*.

In consequence of these chimeras, which the *ingenious* addresser has conjured up, and which, in fact, prevail no where but in his heated imagination, he has chosen, first, to attack that central, useful, and highly respectable establishment, Garraway's coffee-house; secondly, the proprietor of it, Mr. Howell, who (and we can remember him as long as he has had any thing to do with it) has always conducted the business with an attention to the interest and accommodation of the public, and a regard to the multifarious concerns of individuals which come under his inspection, that have obtained the unequivocal respect and approbation of the mercantile world, and have constantly caused his experience and knowledge to be resorted to as sources of commercial intelligence.

This kind of office the addresser would wish to suppress; and forgetting that all the great auction-rooms at the other end of the town, such as Prestage's, Langford's, Spring Gardens, &c. &c. &c. have declined, and that the *substantial* business of those has been attracted to Garraway's, he would facilitate the decline of that also, by placing (probably on its site) a splendid fabric, which might, perhaps, make an excellent ASSEMBLY-ROOM, or might *dine* more persons than either of the London Taverns, or Merchant Tailors' Hall; but for the purposes of commerce, as a mart of *bargain* and *sale*, as an emporium of immediate traffic, we will venture to assert, would, in the first instance, be *useless*, and, secondly, in a very short period, would be totally neglected, as something of the same kind was in our times in a great commercial city, where the merchants chose rather to transact their business *in the street*, than resort to the splendid arcades and apartments of a new-fangled building, which had been erected by subscription.

Though we are not, in general, very fond of following schemers through their nonsensical vagaries, we cannot help *wasting* a few more words on the addresser, because we find, that after he has formed his company of auctioniers, which we augur will have the same success as attended the company of upholders that once settled in Exeter 'Change,* he has an idea of decreasing the expence of advertisements, printing, &c. to the said auctioniers from 5,000l. to 2,000l. per annum, and, consequently, of decreasing the revenue of the

* Vestiges, No. 64, Vol. LII. p. 424.

* This society called themselves also UNDERTAKERS, because they undertook land transactions, from the disposal of the largest estates to the bargaining for a *grave*. We believe that Sir Richard Steele had, at first, some concern in the scheme; though, when he disagreed with the company about York-buildings, he said, they might be *undertakers*, but they certainly were not *performers*.

country, and the means of existence to hundreds of industrious individuals in the same proportion. Upon the public spirit as well as the ingenuity of this plan, we congratulate him. At *this period* it seems to be most peculiarly appropriate, and only to be equalled by one that was, some years since, carried into effect, which, by a *combination*, annihilated the DAILY ADVERTISER, and substituted in its place a series of democracy and nonsense, which has ever since disgraced our diurnal press.

The insidious proposal of making Mr. Howell one of the committee to *consult* "with skilful architects" about *altering* Garraway's, appears to us just in the same light as if the ingenious addresser had put a crow or pickaxe into that gentleman's hands, and told him to demolish his bar, and knock all his property about his own ears.

These things have appeared in nearly the same points of view to the author of "the Reply to the Address to the Auctioniers of the Metropolis," that they have to us. He has, much better than we could have done, developed his nefarious designs, and refuted his calumnious assertions. He very justly observes, that

> "On public questions, it is well known and admitted, that an extent of latitude must be allowed for discussion; but in describing the character of a private individual, no one expression or inference that may hurt his feelings or injure his reputation, should be suffered to be advanced but at the peril of the author."

He then proceeds to the examination of the address, and in every point of it shews that the author has been, to speak in the mildest terms, *mistaken*; that the conduct of the proprietor of Garraway's has been through life, what every one knows it to have been, exemplary; that there is no plea, either of consistency, policy, convenience, or common sense, for a new establishment; that such a measure would be injurious to commerce, and only tend to promote monopoly; that from the opposition of interests in every business, much benefit arises to the public; and, therefore, that this address seems to be in a greater degree levelled at that laborious and meritorious individual, Mr. HOWELL, than framed to promote any laudable purpose; except the author of the scheme may deem that purpose a laudable one which, as we have observed, destroyed a literary journal which had, with the highest reputation and advantage to trade, existed near a century, and planted in its room an abominable monopoly, that certainly does more harm than good.

Free and impartial Thoughts on the Dangers to be apprehended from the Increase of Sectaries in this Kingdom, and the Evils arising from the Want of Places of Worship for the lower Orders of the Community. By a cordial Approver of the Doctrines of the Church of England, &c.

WE have read this pamphlet with satisfaction. It appears to be written with a good intention, and calculated to produce beneficial effects. The author represents the serious consequences that may arise to the church and state from the prodigious increase of religious visionaries, enthusiasts, and fanatics; and confutes their wild notions by arguments drawn from reason and scripture. He pointedly remarks, and laments, that large parishes in the environs of the metropolis, especially Mary-la-bonne and St. Pancras, have little or no accommodation for the inferior members of society in their churches and chapels.

He earnestly conjures the Bishop of Durham, and other benevolent characters, now most laudably exerting themselves in causing a pious education to be communicated to helpless children, who would otherwise be left victims to ignorance and vice, to extend their charitable regards to the adult poor, and afford them the inestimable advantage of hearing the precepts and doctrines of God's holy word. He proposes, that every overgrown parish should be divided into two or three, and that additional churches should be built without delay; or, if such divisions are not practicable, that chapels strictly parochial, and by no means private property, to which the lower classes of society may have free access, should be erected.

He exhorts the legislature, also, not to grant licenses to men of all, even the most servile, occupations, to become gospel preachers, as they are called, with that facility which it at present does, but subject every one's tenets and principles to an examination by competent and authorised judges of his pretensions, before he is permitted to assume the office of a spiritual director and guide.

These, and a variety of other topics, are handled in a masterly manner; and we cordially recommend the pamphlet to all who preside in parishes, and to all lovers of sound and orthodox christianity.

The Fisher-boy: a Poem, comprising his several Avocations during the four Seasons of the Year. By H. C. Esq. Small octavo.

The author of this very interesting, and, we may justly add, instructive poem, seems to have had in his eye, principally, Bloomfield's *Farmer's Boy*, and Falconer's *Shipwreck*. But it must not be hence inferred that he is a servile imitator of either. There is strong evidence of original thought in the work; the descriptions are accurate and striking; the episodes, natural, probable, and pleasing: and the intrinsic value of the poem is very considerably enhanced by the numerous and appropriate illustrations contained in the notes.

FRONTISPIECE.

Equestrian Statue of King William III. *in* Bronze, *now erecting in* St. James's-square, London, *by* J. Bacon, *jun. Sculptor.*

THIS statue is executed pursuant to the will of Samuel Travers, Esq. who lived in the reign of King William.

His will, after bequeathing large property to different charitable purposes, directs, that an equestrian statue, in bronze, of his sovereign, shall be erected either in St. James's-square or the Poultry. It being impossible, in our days, to erect this statue in the latter place, it is, of course, assigned to St. James's-square.

On the death of Mr. Travers, his will, being disputed by surviving relations, was thrown into Chancery, and was not confirmed for nearly a century. On this account the commission was reserved for the employment of a modern artist.

This statue is of the same general dimensions as that at Charing-cross; the whole is in bronze, and is about half an inch in thickness, the legs of the horse only excepted, which are solid.

As this statue has been supposed by some persons to be one of the works left unfinished by th late Mr. Bacon, it is proper to add, that it has been executed entirely since the death of that artist, by a separate contract entered into with the present Mr. Bacon, on whose premises, in Newman-street, the whole was cast.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

I AM a clergyman of our ecclesiastical establishment, and have discharged some of the most laborious duties of the clerical profession, without obtaining a benefice, for a great many years.

The exertions requisite in my situation I willingly make; but must confess, that contumelious treatment wounds my feelings very acutely. About three months ago, there was a funeral attended with all the splendid decorations of death — feathers, a long train of mourning coaches, and a dozen private carriages, &c.—at the church in which I officiate. When the compliments made the minister on the occasion were taken into my house, my wife (who is an admirable manager, and turns every thing to good account) declared the scarf and hatband were perfectly worthless; that the former contained a great many, but not very venerable marks of antiquity, and had, most likely, graced the shoulders of many a mute, and been stationary at many a door, for the space of a couple of years; and that the latter was constituted of such very flimsy materials, as to be nearly worn to tatters, by being once applied as an appendage to the hat. I wrote to the person who presided as conductor of the ceremonies on the melancholy occasion, and he had the very great politeness to return no answer. My wife, who had formerly purchased articles of upholstery of him, called, and introduced herself by observing, that she was an old customer. A young man, with a pretty countenance, a delicately white hand, a silver tongue, and every requisite to exhibit the beauties of a bonnet, or expatiate upon the elegances of a cap as a man-milliner, received her with that servile cringe and adulatory fawn which the sight of a promising purchaser of their commodities occasions a certain species of tradesmen to adopt. —

"Ma'am," said he, "I remember you very well—happy to execute any further commands."—"At present," said she, "I am to expostulate with you about the silk which you gave Mr. ———." At these words, the physiognomy and the behaviour of the youth instantly changed.—"What's the matter with them? they are very good."—"Here they are," replied she; "my servant has brought them."—They were then opened. The youth called out, "Father!" Instantly his sire advanced to the scene of action, and, on hearing the business to which he was summoned, put on his hat, assumed a stern countenance and a magisterial air, and delivered these solemn words: "Madam, your husband has ceased to behave like a gemman, I will cease to treat him as such. Pretty times! if parsons are not contented with what is given them. Tell him he shall have nothing at all with our next job."—The son threw the scarf up in the air, and caught it, as it fell, in his hands, crying, "Fine silk! excellent silk! bravo! bravissimo!"—"Sir," said my wife, "I do not think you can be any judge of silk, if you say so."—He then took up the hat-band—"Why," said he, "this is mode, this is mode; what would you have?"—"Yes," said my wife, "it is mode, and your mode, but it is very bad mode. There are different modes of behaviour—a polite and a brutal mode: there are different modes of transacting business—an honourable and a fraudulent mode. What your and your father's mode is, I leave to your own conscience to decide." So saying, she left the shop.

THE LATE BISHOP HURD.

THIS poem, which, from the place it occupies in a large collection, might possibly be overlooked, is selected for the gratification of the curious and inquisitive. It may be considered as the first-fruits of the author's learned pen, and is certainly the only specimen of his poetry that has appeared in print. These stanzas were written by "R. Hurd, M.A. Fellow of Emmanuel College." They appear in a collection of gratulatory poems, that is become scarce. The title runs thus: Gratulatio Academiæ Cantabrigiensis De Reditu Serenissimi Regis Georgii II. Post Pacem & Libertatem Europæ Feliciter Restitutam Anno 1748.

1.

Be still, my fears, suggest no false alarms;
The poet's rapture, and the lyric fire
Are vain: enough that inclination warms;
No foreign influence needs the willing Muse inspire.

2.

The willing Muse, advent'rous in her flight,
To thee, lov'd Peace, shall raise her untaught strain;
Her thy fair triumphs and thy arts delight,
Thy festive branch she bears and joins thy social train.

3.

High on some wave-worn cliff she views serene,
Safe on the deep, the freighted navies ride;
Old Ocean joys to see the peaceful scene,
And bids his billows roll with an exulting tide;

4.

Or, where Augusta's turrets cleave the skies,
She loves to mix with Art's inventive band,
Sees Industry in forms unnumber'd rise,
To scatter blessings wide and civilize the land;

5.

Or flies, with transport, to her native plain,
Sees corn-clad fields, fresh lawns, and pastures fair,
Sees Plenty vindicate her antient reign,
And pour forth all her charms to crown the various year:

6.

But, chief, the Muse to Academic groves
Her kindred train and best-lov'd arts invite;
Thro' Cam's o'ershadowing bow'rs entranc'd she roves,
Whence sacred Science streams and Genius spreads his light.

7.

Here will I rest, she cry'd; my laurel here
Eternal blooms: here hangs my golden lyre,
Which erst my Spencer tun'd to shepherd's ear,
And loftiest Milton smote with genuine epic fire.

8.

And O! if aught my fond presages shew,
On these lov'd bow'rs while Peace her influence sheds,
Some hand again shall snatch it from the bough,
Wake each high-sounding string and charm the echoing glades.

9.

Then shall be sung the glorious deeds of war,
How Virtue strove, where envious Fortune fail'd;
Expecting Fame the conflict view'd from far,
And Britain's valour crown'd, tho' Gallia's host prevail'd.

10.

Yet then, e'en then (th' indignant verse shall tell
A surer vengeance rose to whelm the foe;
When hell born Faction issu'd from her cell:
And on her impious head drew half the destin'd blow.

11.

But, hark! the loud triumphant strains declare,
How Britain's majesty unrival'd rose,
When all the glories of the naval war
Beam'd round her conq'ring flag and circled ANSON'S brows.

12.

Till thus the Pow'r, by freedom's sons obey'd:
"Let blood-stain'd glory swell the tyrant's breast;
"Be mine compassion's healing wing to spread,
"To sheath the wasting sword and give the nations rest:"

13.

Then (as the Muse enraptur'd shall display),
War's impious roar and Faction's murmurs cease;
His gracious eye sheds lustre on the day,
And lends the quick'ning beam to cheer the arts of peace.

R. Hurd, M.A. Fellow of Emmanuel College.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

COVENT-GARDEN, *June* 21.—A new afterpiece, from the French, entituled "THE PORTRAIT OF CERVANTES; or, *The Plotting Lovers*," was brought out for the benefit of Mr. Munden, and much applauded.

June 22.—A Mr. PAINE made his first theatrical appearance, as *Sinclair*, in *The Rival Soldiers*. He possesses a fine tenor voice, resembling Incledon's, and was favourably received. We understand that he is a pupil to Mr. Ware, the leader of the band.

June 27.—This theatre closed a very successful season, with *Macbeth*, and *The Portrait of Cervantes*. Previous to the commencement of the play, an apology was made for Mr. Kemble, who, although suffering under a most severe rheumatic affection, rather than disappoint the audience, would endeavour to perform the part of Macbeth. Mr. Kemble's indisposition was very evident, and was a great drawback on the performance. Miss Smith played the part of *Lady Macbeth* with great excellence, and received unbounded applause. At the end of the play Mr. Kemble came forward, and addressed the audience nearly as follows:—

"*Ladies and Gentlemen,*

"The proprietors and performers of Covent-garden theatre beg leave, before the curtain drops this evening, to express their gratitude for the liberal encouragement they have received this season; and promise, that no efforts shall ever be wanting, on their part, to effect a continuation of that applause which you have so unceasingly bestowed.—Ladies and gentlemen, till September, we take our leave."

HAYMARKET, *June* 30.—A farce was presented for the first time, under the title of "PLOT AND COUNTERPLOT; or, *The Portrait of Michael Cervantes*." This is a translation from the French, by Mr. Charles Kemble, of the same piece which we have mentioned above, as having been produced for Mr. Munden's benefit at Covent-garden. The characters were thus represented:—

Don Fernandez....Mr. MATHEWS.
Don Fernando....Mr. C. KEMBLE.
Don Leon.....Mr. PALMER, jun.
Don Balthasar....Mr. GROVE.
Fabio.....Mr. FAWCETT.
Pedrillo.....Mr. LISTON.

Donna Lorenza...,Mrs. Mathews.
Juana.....Mrs. Gibbs.
Beatrice.....Mrs. Davenport.

The scene of this piece is laid in Madrid, at a period not very recent; for the action is supposed to take place at the death of the celebrated author of *Don Quixote*, which happened about two centuries ago. The story turns upon the attachment of Don Fernando and Don Leon to Donna Lorenza, the daughter of Don Fernandez; and their contrivances, or, rather, the contrivances of their servants, Fabio and Padrillo, to supplant each other, form the whole of the piece. We shall not follow them through all their tricks, which are, however, managed with much ingenuity by the author, and supported no less ably by the performers, but shall just mention the last of the series, which is that from which the piece takes its name. Cervantes has just expired in a convent in great poverty. The superior of the convent comes to Don Fernandez to induce him to paint a portrait of Cervantes, which, he observes, would be invaluable, as no likeness of him had been taken, and wishes to share the profits with the artist. To this Don Fernandez agrees, and it is settled that the body of Cervantes shall be brought to his study. The conversation on this bargain is overheard by Leon and Fernando, who are in different parts of the house, to which they have separately contrived to be introduced. Each lover makes his servant be brought to the house of Fernandez as the corpse of Cervantes. Fabio, in a shroud, lies on one couch, and Pedrillo, in the same dress, on another. Each fancies the other to be the dead body; and their mutual terror, when curiosity induces both to look up, is extremely diverting. At last they both get to their feet, and fall down together overcome by fear. This scene was managed in the best possible manner by Fawcett and Liston, and had a most pleasing effect.

This is a pleasant production of broad farce, and was excellently performed. It was received with general applause, and promises to be a favourite with the public.

***July* 12. A Mr. May, from the Belfast theatre, made, we believe, his first appearance before a London audience, as *Rover*, in *Wild Oats*. Mr. May is somewhat above the middle size, and of tolerably good figure; his voice is rather monotonous and unmusical, but his enunciation is correct and distinct. On the whole, if he be not possessed of very superior powers, he is certainly above mediocrity.**

ROYAL THEATRICALS.

The return of his majesty's sister, the Duchess of Brunswick, to this country and her own family, having been a frequent subject of conversation lately, our readers will, perhaps, be pleased with the following publication of a remarkable scene in her early life, in which his majesty and this princess made a conspicuous figure, as boy and girl, acting their parts in the tragedy of Cato, at Leicester-house, in the year 1749-50, at that time the residence of the Prince of Wales, their father.

PROLOGUE AND EPILOGUE,

Spoken by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's *Children, on their performing the Tragedy of Cato.*

PROLOGUE.

Spoken by Prince George *(his present Majesty).*

To speak with freedom, dignity, and ease,
To learn those arts which may hereafter please,
Wise authors say, let youth, in earliest age,
Rehearse the poet's labours on the stage.
Nay more, a nobler end is still behind—
The poet's labours elevate the mind,
Teach our young hearts with gen'rous fire to burn,
And feel the virtuous sentiments we learn.
T' attain these glorious ends, what play so fit
As that, where all the pow'rs of human wit
Combine to dignify great Cato's name,
To deck his tomb, and consecrate his fame?
Where liberty—Oh, name for ever dear!
Breathes forth in every line, and bids us fear
Nor pains, nor death, to guard our sacred laws,
But bravely perish in our country's cause.
Patriots indeed! and be that honest name
Thro' ev'ry time and station still the same.
Should this superior to my years be thought,
Know, 'tis the first great lesson I was taught;
What, tho' a boy, it may with pride be said,
A boy in England born, in England bred:
Where freedom well becomes the earliest state,
For there the love of liberty's innate.
Yet more before my eyes those heroes stand,
Whom the great William brought to bless this land:
To guard, with pious care, that gen'rous plan
Of pow'r well bounded, which he first began.
But while my great forefathers fire my mind,
The friends, the joy, the glory of mankind!
Can I forget that there is one more dear?
But he is present, and I must forbear.

EPILOGUE.

Lady Augusta (now Duchess of Brunswick).

THE prologue's fill'd with such fine phrases,
GEORGE will alone have all the praises,
Unless we can (to get in vogue)
Contrive to speak an epilogue.

Prince Edward (late Duke of York).

GEORGE has, 'tis true, vouchsaf'd to mention
His future gracious intention,
In such heroic strains, that no man
Will e'er deny his soul is Roman.
But what have you or I to say to
The pompous sentiments of Cato?
GEORGE is to have imperial sway;
Our task is only to obey.
And, trust me, I'll not thwart his will,
But be his faithful Juba still,
Though, sister, now the play is over,
I wish you'd get a better lover.

Lady Augusta.

Why, not to underrate your merit,
Others would court with diff'rent spirit;
And I, perhaps, might like another
A little better than a brother,
Could I have one of England's breeding:
But 'tis a point they're all agreed in,
That I must wed a foreigner,
And cross the sea, the Lord knows where:
Yet, let me go where'er I will,
England shall have my wishes still.

Prince Edward.

In England born, my inclination,
Like yours, is wedded to the nation;
And future times, I hope, will see
Me general in reality.
Indeed I wish to serve this land,
It is my father's strict command:
And none he ever gave will be
More cheerfully obey'd by me.

POETRY.

RETROSPECTION,

A FAMILIAR EPISTLE TO AN OLD SCHOOL-FELLOW,

For New Year's Day, 1808.

Omnium rerum vicissitudo.

PREFACE.

I HAVE ever considered Retrospection as a subject on which something *moral* might be said, and almost always something *pleasing*: there is a sort of melancholy pleasure that fastens on the mind, on a comparative view of former times with the present, which we are all apt to feel, in proportion as age and experience increase our cares: *nature* will have it so, and the murmurings of *Atterbury*, *Swift*, *Pope*, and others, in their latest correspondence, verify such feelings. We take our departure from the little incidents of youth, travel through future years, with eager curiosity and eager hopes; but, dissatisfied at last with the fruits they have produced, we are obliged to sit down, and cry out with *Solomon*, that "*all is vanity.*"

In examining our several stages of life, we either think the *first* most happy, because the most innocent; or are struck with sorrow that we are debarred of the power to begin our journey again.

In the following *epistle*, perhaps, there is little to praise, and little to blame; eccentricities are scarce, and modern readers are but ill satisfied with *mediocrity*: these subjects have been so beautifully handled by *Gay*, *Thomson*, *Goldsmith*, and others, that, in ranging the fields of poesy, it is become extremely difficult to select blossoms which they have omitted to gather.

The *critics*, I am afraid (and with some justice), will call it a *doating*-piece: if they are pleased, I am satisfied; and, if they are displeased, I am satisfied too; I can be only positive of pleasing *one* reader—the person to whom it is addressed, the companion of my youth.

RETROSPECTION.

Written on New Year's Day, 1808.

THE clock strikes twelve: fresh scenes must soon appear,
For *Time* presents us with another year:
The last is gone with years beyond the flood,
And Hope denominates the new one—good:
Let Fortitude, and Hope, and Patience join,
In spite of wayward Fate, to make it shine.
'Tis said mankind a double *wallet* bears,
Felicities before—behind, his cares;
Our better prospects let us bear *before*,
And look at those we cast behind no more:
Let all our ancient troubles disappear,
Thrown to oblivion, with the faded year.
If, of life's joys an estimate we take,
What are they all but dreams of men awake?
Collect the *shadows*, tell me what they seem,
But the resemblance of a broken dream:
What are this world's deceitful gaudy scenes,
But like the *showman's landscapes*, *kings*, and *queens?*
He shows his paltry *pictures* one by one,
You *peep*, and pay your pence, and then 'tis done:
So *Time*, the *showman*, offers to your view
Scenes just as gaudy, and as transient too:
There, in his various motley *map*, you see
Alternate beauty and deformity;
He lets you *peep*, then thrusts you from your place,
And hawks his *shadows* to another race.

But here we pause, and then look back awhile,
And talk of days of yore, in sober style—
God guard our *king*, our *state*, and native shore,
The *laureat's* bombast *odes* imply no more.
Suppose me, then, in *elbow-chair* reclin'd,
When busy thoughts are apt to quit the mind,
Or *books* amuse, and even, sometimes, where
I occupy my *castles* built of *air*.
I often think intense, and, thinking, too
Recall those pleasing hours I pass'd with *you*.
In age, the scenes of youth will still combine,
And with departed lustre seem to shine;
Ideas frequent various shapes assume,
And former years again pretend to bloom:
Those who have tasted adverse fortune know,
And only those, how bright their colours glow.—
Frail *chaff* of mem'ry, blown by fancy's *breeze*,
Oppos'd to reason, still the phantoms please:
The faded trash of years, life's early *dross*,
Which now we value only from its loss,
We strive to crush, or banish them, in vain,
Return they will with double force again:
Forc'd by the gale through faithless waves, the mind
Still longs and lingers for the shore behind.
I think, my friend, it's nearly *forty* years
(Although to me it scarcely *ten* appears)
Since first our boyish studies were the same,
Alike contending for scholastic fame;
Alike our vacant hours of sport and ease,
When *tops* and *balls* had consequence to please,
When light-wing'd cares would only just remain
To let us taste the counterfeit of pain:
Imagination often, in its flight,
Will stoop to catch, and taste of old delight.
Ye long lost comrades of those social hours
When fancy's field was gayly strew'd with flow'rs,
Where now are all your juv'nile pleasures flown?
How many, victims made to fortune's frown!
By death some swept away; and some, the times
Perhaps have crush'd, or forc'd to foreign *climes*.
Ovid and *Horace* now no more perplex,
Nor dusty problems, infant *noddles* vex;
The dread of *birch* no more our mind's assail,
By sad experience, other cares prevail:
For when our dissipated years grow cool,
Misfortune whips us in another *school*.
Scourg'd too by fate, your poor survivor here
Remains, to drop the *retrospective* tear,
And bid once more a long and last adieu
To all those happy days he pass'd with you.
While you, my friend, at *Fairford*, free from care,
Breathe native air, I combat troubles here:
Tho' chang'd by these, and absence, still I rove
In fond idea, through your *manor* grove,
In all its lonely leafy shades I view
Imaginary charms once more with you;
In lonely hours I even hear sometimes,
Or seem to hear, your plaintive tuneful *chimes*.
In retrospection still methinks I see,
Embrown'd with toil your cheerful *peasantry*:
Their morning cares of Sunday to be drest,
With earliest *rose* to decorate the breast,
At church with sober faces take their seat,
And maidens' blushes when they came too late:
Their various cheerful sports on sweet May-day,
When milk-maids blithe and licensed to be gay
With garland, and by *tabor* led along,
In rustic pomp would join the village throng;
While *crutch'd* and *toothless* age dismiss'd their cares,
And hail'd the times in which such sports were their's.
Sequester'd happy swains, grudge not the great
Their tawdry pleasures forc'd from wealth and state:
They're brittle all, and all partake of vice,
Each comfort purchas'd at a double price:
Your's the restrain'd, and limited, and few,
Yet they are solid, and ye make them do;
For *gold* (the dubious means of peace and ease)
You stray not far away, nor cross the seas.
What need we to the *isle* of *spices* roam,
When one small *grain* will *spice* our *cup* at home?
Your wants and wishes all are soon supplied,
With what your honest labour can provide,
Without ambition, pow'r, or wealth, you find
Contentment simply seated in the mind.
But where are now those youthful maidens fair
Who us'd to bloom and spread their conquests there?
In beauty, legal condidates for fame—
And fancy tells me they are still the same.
Alas! not so the yellow *leaf* is seen
Which spring of youth so lately painted *green*.
That beauty now, to ruthless *time* a prey,
And marriage cares, is hast'ning to decay:
Their faithful glass the duplicate denies
Of rosy cheeks, and lips, and radiant eyes;
They can no longer admiration win,
While *time* is ush'ring other *beauties* in.
Where'er we turn our eyes, where'er we range,
We see and feel the truth, that all things change:
Departed years have widely chang'd the scene,
Truth can but whisper that *such* things *have* been.
But what avails it now for us to know
That we were happy *forty* years ago?
Those golden days, the period of delight,
Too sad a truth! are all *sail'd* out of sight;
Our brightest prospects all have pass'd us by,
And *Time* begins to beckon us to die.

Then since we cannot idly say to *Time*
"Restore lost moments, or suspend our prime;"
Nor vainly bid revolving *seasons* stay
Their annual course, that we may not decay;
Let us this moment, which we call our own,
Sedately pause on those for ever flown;
Peruse life's various *volume* o'er with care,
And see how much we stand a *debtor* there.
Then let us pause, nor longer act like fools,
To study wisdom, yet reject its rules.
What's all *philosophy*, to you and me,
That does not shield us from adversity;
Or make us, if we must receive its *dart*,
With fortitude of temper bear the smart?
Reason and *conscience* tell us what to do,
Survey old follies, and correct them too.
For what wise husbandman would sow his *seeds*
In worthless ground, already chok'd with *weeds?*
In curing wounds, is not the *surgeon's* care
To amputate what may be *rotten* there?
Or if you *build*, would you the pile debase,
By choosing sand or rubbish for its base?
Then fit your mind, by innocence, to find
A firm and lasting basis for the mind:
Without it, what from books can we obtain,
But what is useless, frivolous, and vain?
Not but that *books* may yield a useful store,
When busy bustling days of youth are o'er.
By these, again life's checker'd map survey,
And haply meet new blossoms in our way.
Learning, like *cobwebs*, may be superfine,
And too oft unprofitably shine.
Should genius aid, we call it then sublime—
Our taste but yields what yet must fade by *time*:
Authors, like *plants*, for ever rise to view,
Like them they vegetate and perish too.
Something of import every *book* implies,
To vex, amuse us, or to make us wise,
Amidst the *tinsel* and the *dress* of sense,
Let us collect what's worthy permanence.
Even these lowly rhymes perhaps produce
Something that's moral, something fit for use.
Observe the vulgar tow'ring *nettle* bloom,
Which neither beauty boasts, nor yields perfume,
And yet the *bee*, that roving *chymist*, will
Some balmy essence glean, and sweet distil.
Advert to human evils—you will find
The *bee* resembled in a patient mind,
Which bends to ev'ry storm, and even sees
Some latent *good* in all calamities.
By *patience* we the magic *wand* may hold,
To metamorphose *pebbles* into gold:
Troubles, like *insects*, wing their various flight;
On all, alternate troubles will alight;
Receive them mildly, and they will not crave
A footing there, but take a hasty leave.
What roughly comes, if we but gently take,
We check the torrent, and the evil break:
Contrary-wise they always seek to dwell
With those who vex, or buffet, or repel.
While we, my friend, with *Epictetus* see
Kingdoms convuls'd by rigid Fate's decree,
And that all evil must be understood
As hidden *seeds* of universal *good*,
To have things as we *wish*, is not our care—
Let us be pleas'd to have 'em as they *are*;
However rapid Fortune's *wheel* may turn,
Her blanks or prizes are not our concern.
Most of the evils we impute to *Fate*,
We court by *folly*, or by *vice* create.
Examine truly, and it will be found
Blessings and comforts ever most abound:
But minds diseas'd make every thing appear
(E'en real pleasures) in the shape of care.
Fortune, we find, bestows with muffled eyes,
Her gifts on *fools*, as well as on the *wise*.
Let you and me our better fortune make,
With wealth which Fate can neither give nor take;
Let all our passing years and efforts tend
To gain *content*, by making *God* our friend.
We *must*, we *ought*, we *will* while we have pow'r,
Nor wait, like *fools*, beyond th' *eleventh hour*.
And now, my friend, in life's declining stage,
Tho' somewhat sour'd as well as maim'd by *age*,
I still had hopes to pass my final hours
Among the blossoms of my native bow'rs;
My *harvest* season, here, in bondage spent,
With you to pick the *gleanings* of *content*;
There, like a grateful *mariner*, adore
The *providence* that leaves me safe on shore,
Whose kind forbearance suffers me, at last,
T' extract my *riches* from the *shipwreck* past;
To him return obedience, pray'r, and praise,
The poor remaining fragment of my days.

ELLEN IRVINE.

A BALLAD,

BY EYLES IRWIN, ESQ.—1803.

THIS tragical story happened in the reign of the unfortunate Mary. The young lady who fell a victim to her affection, was of the ancient house of Bonshaw, the head of the family of Irvine, in Scotland. Of her lover, little but his name, which was Fleming, is known; except his having engaged in the Crusade, and his catastrophe in Kirkconnel church-yard.

Vide Pennant's Tour to the Highlands.

FROM Syria's shores, with visage pale,
And heart depress'd with woe,
Sir ARCHY IRVEIN'D Annandale,
Where lies his ELLEN low.

For him no charm the wreaths afford,
In holy warfare won;
No longer priz'd his conq'ring sword—
Fast sets the hero's sun!

To ELLEN'S grave his step he bends,
There kneels with fervent zeal;
And while the noxious dew descends,
Night hears his sad appeal:

" Come, Mem'ry, to thy victim bring
The hours when life was young;
When Beauty woke the tuneful string,
And Hope her carols sung.

" When ELLEN, flow'r of Scotia's maids,
Adorn'd the Kirtle's side;
And breath'd her spells thro' Anan's shades,
And spread her conquests wide!

" Alas! on me those spells too soon
Prevail'd with sportive bent;
I pray'd—she half-deny'd the boon—
I knelt—she sigh'd consent!

" But straight a jealous rival's hate
The buds of bliss destroy'd:
As Eurus bears Pomona's fate,
And leaves the orchard void.

" One luckless eve, when Cynthia's beam
Smil'd, conscious of our vows,
Th' assassin stole across the stream,
Conceal'd by pendant boughs.

" Then strove my ELLEN, first alarm'd,
My breast with her's to shade;
That breast, which savage rage had charm'd,
Receiv'd the guilty blade!

" She shriek'd! she fell! how pale the rose,
When life her cheek forsook!
So round the thorn the woodbine blows—
So meets the pruner's hook!

" But grief like mine complaint disdains,
While murder blasts my sight,
His heart-blood straight my faulchion stains,
Who plung'd my soul in night!

" An exile now from hope and home,
I seek the ranks of war:
For death, and not for glory roam—
Alas! that friend was far!

" Here, to its goal return'd at last,
My spirit seeks its mate;
These arms shall clasp her image fast,
One grave be our's—one fate!"

Then on the stone which bore her name
He stretch'd his limbs, and dy'd.
Kirkonnel still records their flame,
Whose truth was Scotia's pride!

ODE TO HEALTH,

A Lyric in imitation of Erisna,

BY MRS. BAYLEY.

O, EVER welcome, ever new,
Accept the tuneful boon I bring;
Hygeia strings my lyre anew—
For her I sing.

A million graces round her throng,
Time's wing imbibes th' orient ray;
The Hours, transported, hail my song,
And round her play.

Hail! once again, thou darling pow'r,
To thee I vow'd my boon to bring,
Whene'er thou'dst deign a smiling hour,
My lyre to string.

Dear welcome source of sportive play,
Of blooming beauty, love, and joy,
Thy worth, transcending every lay,
Shall mine employ.

But while the voice thy favour gave,
I strain, thy peerless worth to sing,
Still o'er my little cottage wave
Thy downy wing.

Till, charm'd, the *nine* in triumph come,
To prompt, for thee, my votive lays;
While loud the timbrel, harp, and drum
Resound thy praise.

EPITAPH ON MRS. LUCY.

HOW sweet a thing is death to those who know,
That all on earth is vanity and woe,
Who, taught by sickness, long have ceas'd to dread
The stroke that gives them to this peaceful bed;
So came he like a friend, an angel guide,
To lead her to her blessed Saviour's side.
Christian—if near this spot you chance to tread,
To learn a lesson from the silent dead—
Take this truth with you wheresoe'er you go,
Practice is all, 'tis not enough to know.

A LETTER *concerning the* VERSES *of* JAMES RUDGE, *Esq. which appeared in the* EUROPEAN MAGAZINE *for April*, 1808.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

I AM a bee; and as your labours, like ours, consist in culling the sweets from every quarter, I have the more hope that you will give this a place in your excellent Magazine. I have to complain of the injury done to our nation by a modern author, who appeared last month in your poetical department. I will unfold it as soon as my passion will permit; for let me tell you, Sir, we have a good spirit, though small, and we wish our enemies to know that we have stings as well as honey. I have also to complain of injuries done to the Woodbine or Honeysuckle, an old family friend, the most grievous of which is the calling it by the name of Lonicera. I have heard the curate of the parish say, that though he has got two Latin dictionaries, he could never find the word in either of them; and that he believed in his conscience that the word was taken from Millar's dictionary, or Abercrombie. A good name, Mr. Editor—but I need not quote Shakespeare to you—is every thing; and who knows, in the end, what name he may put upon us; perhaps that of Apicularia or Melittena: but I assure him, if he does, he shall have no pleasure either in

smelling Loniceras, or playing on the flute, or writing verses, as long as I am a bee,

Omnibus umbra locis adero: dabis, improbe, pœnas.

The bees, since the times of Aristotle and Virgil, as I hear from tradition, have been a well-ordered commonwealth, or rather a mixed government. We never meet together in crowds, excepting on great state emergencies, such as the formation of colonies. We never assemble in a tumultuous manner for any predatory purpose, as the following lines seem to imply—

"See bees in swarming clusters hither fly,
And *to* their work with fervent ardour ply."

I know that the times are replete with danger. I know that statesmen dislike crowds; and I justly fear lest some statute should confine us, together with our infant swarms, in the same hive, and thus make room for some of the most terrible of Mr. Malthus's positive checks to population. I am afraid there is some hidden meaning in the first four lines, as I am not learned enough to understand the words Flora and zephyrs; nor do I well know what is meant by "tasting odours." Now for my friend the Woodbine, whose opinion I consulted, and who promised me, as far as in him lay,

"The precious treasures of the blooming spring;"

he told me, he considered his name, Woodbine, as the most expressive of all, as giving an idea of his naturally helpless state, and the means he takes to remedy it by binding himself to the wood of the first tree he meets with; but having done this, his ambition is satisfied, and he begs me to assure you from him, that he has no idea of boldly mantling to kiss the azure sky; and the highest bliss he aspires to, is to be touched by the hands and placed near the lips of the beautiful Fanny D——. He knows not what feats are performed by the Essex honey-suckles; but as to himself, he modestly disclaims all pretensions to soothing every care and calming every passion. Thus much with regard to a poet, who, if he would pay a little more attention to accuracy, I should not scruple to call, for his harmony and sweetness, the very bee of Dunmow—

The rest of my letter relates to a few observations which I heard a friend of my master say ought to be sent to the Europopean Magazine. He says, a poet of your hive, who goes by the name of Milton, borrowed his thoughts respecting Satan's invention of cannon, from these words of another poet, who calls himself Spencer—Book 1, canto 7, stanza 13:

As when that dev'lish iron engine, wrought
In deepest hell, and fram'd by furies' skill,
With windy nitre and quick sulphur fraught,
And ramm'd with bullet round, ordain'd to kill.

He says also that the beautiful allegory of the man Bunyan was taken from this and the following stanzas—Book 1, canto 10, stanza 55:

From hence far off he unto him did shew
A little path that was both steep and long,
Which to a goodly city led his view,
Whose walls and tow'rs were builded high and strong
Of pearl and precious stone, that earthly tongue
Cannot describe, nor wit of man can tell
Too high a ditty for my simple song,
The city of the great king hight it well,
Wherein eternal peace and happiness doth dwell.

He wished also that your ingenious correspondent J. N. would look over the paper in the Guardian once more. He will find that it is an ingenious irony against Philips and in favour of Pope, and that the Cornish pastoral was no doubt invented for the occasion.

APIS IRCASH'ENSIS.

THE THREE-CORNERED HAT.

A BURLESQUE DRAMATIC POEM.

On an empty Pedagogue's annual Procession to the Church.

CHORUS.

YE nymphs and virgins who attend the street,
Prepare the master of the hat to meet;
Ye who in windows peep or in the church,
Take care this time not to be left in lurch:
Draw out this day, dismissing idle fears,
The Sunday finery of many years;
So shall your doors with morning calls rebound,
And many a card upon your rack be found;
So shall no dinner that is giv'n be miss'd,
And many a supper crown the game of whist;
Or else prepare, what shall your bosoms tame,
To play alone the solitary game,
And in your morning dress from little sash,
Behold the triumphs of the proud Galash—
The proud Galash well formed to whisper news,
And guard its mistress from the evening dews;
Else in the morn, some dame, with spiteful care,
Shall call with smiles to tell you who was there;
While you, pretending illness, shall declare
With gloomy face, you dread the evening air,
Else shall your sons with smarting tales regret
That you the mighty master had not met.

CHORUS OF VIRGINS.

Ye moony sprites that guard the air,
See that every thing be fair,
That no breezes from the main
Dare brush the hat against the grain,

Lest the fur should farting fly,
Like corn fields when the wind is high.

CHORUS OF YOUTHS.

Ye furious winds, that with your boisterous train,
Upraise the billows of the raging main,
Where icy mountains meet with dread rebound,
And distant navies tremble at the sound,
Let mossy castles, by your force o'erthrown,
Lie on the ground neglected and alone:
Ye winds that shake the pole, be this your task,
Spare the three-corner'd hat, 'tis all we ask.

CHORUS OF VIRGINS.

Methinks already with a prophet's eye,
I see the hat into its corner hie,
There for months and months to lie,
Till called out by destiny.

CHORUS OF YOUTHS.

The mountains with their forests tall
Are doom'd perchance in time to fall,
And rivers glide away.
But yet dismiss each idle fear,
The hat that's used but once a year,
Shall never feel decay.

CHORUS OF VIRGINS.

Lo! the procession glides along,
Fit subject for the muses' song:
But, ah! the master walking through the town,
Is pale as is a clear-starch'd gown.

CHORUS OF YOUTHS.

As in some summer m a burning sky,
When ducks want water, and the pond is dry,
Adown the mead with easy step they crawl,
The duck, the other ducks, and ducklings all,
Save that the duck wears no three-corner'd hat,
The simile would suit my purpose pat.

CHORUS OF VIRGINS.

But what is that we spy?
A carter's baleful eye,
Who will not let us pass.
What can he mean by drawing nigh,
I think t'were best for him to fly,
I think the man an ass.

SCHOOLMASTER.

Procession, stop! while I the carter chide,
That we may pass with our accustom'd pride.
Wer't thou my equal, I would soon oppose,
And end the contest with prevailing blows;
'Tis well for thee my hat prevails the more,
One corner on each side, and one before.

CHORUS OF YOUTHS.

'Tis well for thee his hat prevails the more,
One corner on each side, and one before.

CHORUS OF YOUTHS AND VIRGINS.

This mighty master, mighty man,
Ceases this day to prove or scan;
But yet we hope, by minstrelsy,
To give his soul tranquillity.
But why is this?—my blood runs high,
Something great is coming nigh,
Yes, some help is coming nigh,
Some powerful help—the cart must fly!

SCHOOLMASTER.

Advance; procession! fear no more his ire:
The carter's vanquish'd—See the cart retire

CENSOR RUSTICUS.

ANSWER

To the ENIGMA *by the late* EDMUND LYON-MERE, *Esq. Page* 378, *Vol.* 53, *of the* EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

BY G. C.

REPOSING on it's clayey bed,
Free to each wild embrace,
Water by *Heat*'s seduction led,
Soars into upper space:
There, press'd by *cold*, engenders *snow*,
Which, flutt'ring down to earth,
Brings forth, from *Heat*'s prolific glow,
The *nymph* which gave it birth.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PATRIOTS OF SPAIN.

Written by WILLIAM THOMAS FITZGERALD, *Esq.*

DEGRADED EUROPE, in these awful times,
Stood pale spectatress of the tyrant's crimes!
By fraud deluded, or by fear oppress'd
No gen'rous feelings warm'd her torpid breast;
ENGLAND alone opposed his iron reign,
And now THE TORCH OF HONOUR beams in Spain!
Brightly it beams—a beacon to inspire
And warm IBERIA's sons with patriot fire:
Spaniards! the noble flame through Europe spread,
And break your fetters on your tyrant's head!
Glorious your struggle! in a glorious cause;
For wives, religion, liberties, and laws;
For all the soft endearments that can bind
And tune to harmony the human mind!
Then fire each heart, and arm each manly hand,
To drive the Gallic bloodhounds from your land!
Your slaughter'd brethren call you to the field,
Where SPAIN shall triumph, and where GAUL shall yield:
Heroes in arms! pursue your glorious plan,
And vindicate the REAL RIGHTS OF MAN,
Not those proclaim'd by FRANCE, and wrote in blood,
But those, like ENGLAND's, built on PUBLIC GOOD!
"THE MIGHTY ISLAND" is your foe no more,
But brings you succour from fair freedom's shore;
And while she makes your gen'rous cause her own,
The BLOOD-NURS'D DEMON trembles on his throne:

With slaughter gorg'd, and harrow'd by despair,
The SHADE OF ENGHIEN shall torment him there!
And round, in fancy's awful sight, shall stand
All the pale victims of his murd'rous hand!
These shall the story of his reign impart,
And scourge with scorpions' stings the tyrant's heart!
The muse, prophetic, long has seen his doom,
And hell prepares his adamantine tomb!
Heav'n drives the gloomy shades of night away,
And gives the prospect of a happier day;
GERMANS! ITALIANS! hear the glorious call,
IBERIA's quarrel is the cause of all!
Britannia points—and mark the noble view,
Her SPEAR to FRANCE! her OLIVE BRANCH to you!
Fight but your battle!—and she bids you know
Her VIRTUOUS MONARCH is no more your foe.
Nations, arise! and, in your vengeance just,
Reduce your VILE OPPRESSOR into dust;
Chase from the earth his base detested race,
And end the hist'ry of your own disgrace!
Then shall the groaning world, from bondage free,
Taste all the sweets of PEACE and LIBERTY!

July 3, 1808.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(*Continued from Vol.* LIII. *page* 466.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MAY 9.

THE Bishop of Exeter brought in a bill, the object of which was, to render valid marriages in certain public chapels in England, without having the banns published.

10. Lord Sidmouth explained the object of his intended motions relative to the Danish ships to be declaratory of the sense of the House; that the ships detained previous to the commencement of hostilities, and which had voluntarily entered our ports, should not be considered lawful prizes; that all proceedings against them in prize courts should be superseded; and that the practice alluded to should be declared illegal.

Lord Hawkesbury moved the second reading of the Reversion bill, to which he gave his support, as being now definite in its nature.

Lords Redesdale and Morton objected to the bill, as dangerous to the constitution; and Earl Moira, as being completely inefficient.

It was supported by Lords Grosvenor, Holland, and Somers, and read a second time without a division.

11. Lord Hawkesbury presented a message from his majesty relative to an establishment for the Duchess of Brunswick.

The Reversion bill went through a committee.

The Scotch Judicature bill was read a third time, and passed.

12. An address to his majesty, which was, as usual, an echo of the message, on the subject of a provision for the Duchess of Brunswick, was unanimously agreed to. [*See* Commons.]

The Reversion bill was read a third time, and passed.

13. On the second reading of the Debtors' Relief bill, Earl Moira objected to its principle, seeming, as it did, to sanction the plea, that twelve months imprisonment was no more than an adequate punishment for a debt of from 10*l.* to 20*l.*

Lords Ellenborough, Erskine, and the Lord Chancellor, supported the bill; which gave the debtor, at the expiry of that time, a right to demand his liberty.

16. After a few words from the Lord Chancellor, who considered the bill as of importance, and from Earl Stanhope, who declared it to be the most infamous bill that had ever come from the Commons, the second reading of the Indictment bill was postponed till the 19th.

17. Lord Sidmouth brought forward his promised motions on the subject of the Danish vessels detained previous to the breaking out of hostilities. The objects of these motions we have already stated.

The Lord Chancellor moved the previous question, in which he was supported by Lord Hawkesbury.

Lords Erskine, Ellenborough, Stanhope, and Lauderdale spoke in favour of the original motions; which were negatived, the numbers being on one of the resolutions, 16 to 36; and on another, 16 to 37.

19. The bill for rendering valid marriages in certain chapels where banns could not legally be published, was read a second time, after some conversation.

The second reading of the Indictment bill being moved, the same was opposed by Lords

Stanhope, Holland, Erskine, and Lauderdale; and defended by the Lords Chancellor and Ellenborough, who nevertheless admitted that some amendments in the committee would be necessary.

On a division, the second reading was carried; the numbers being — Contents, 17; not contents, 7; majority, 10.

24. On the question for the House going into a committee on the Indictment bill, Lord Erskine, in a speech of impressive argument and great eloquence, opposed it, as a measure uncalled for, and trenching on the vital principles of our constitution.

After considerable intervals, first, Earl Stanhope, and afterwards Lord Holland, followed on the same side, each of them expressing their astonishment that the arguments of their noble and learned friend, if they were not admitted to be unanswerable, and, of course, destructive of the bill, did not receive some reply. Ministers chose, however, to allow the measure to pass, on their part, *sub silentio*.

On a division on the question for going into a committee, the numbers were—Contents, 15; not contents, 6; majority, 9.—Immediately on the division taking place, Lords Erskine and Holland left the House.

Earl Stanhope, though he commended the conduct of his noble friends, who would not be present while such a pernicious bill went through a committee, stayed himself for the purpose of seeing what should be done in it. He submitted several amendments in the committee; all of which were negatived, without a word being adduced in opposition to them. His lordship then hastily quitted the House, exclaiming, that he would leave their lordships to account for their conduct to God, their consciences, and their country.

25. In a committee on the Assessed Taxes bill, Earl Darnley suggested, that instead of continuing trifling alterations in the Game Laws, they might be much improved by making game *property* on the land where it was found, and legalizing its sale.

Lord Hawkesbury observed, that this plan had formerly been in contemplation, but was given up, as leading to harshness and inconvenience.

On the motion of Earl Stanhope, the third reading of the Indictment bill was fixed for Monday, for which day the Lords were ordered to be summoned.

27. Lord Grenville, in a long and able speech, submitted to the House the claims of the Roman catholics of Ireland. His lordship was supported by the Bishop of Norwich, Lords Moira, Hutchinson, Stanhope, Erskine, Holland, and Suffolk, and by the Duke of Norfolk; and opposed by Lords Sidmouth, Mulgrave, Buckinghamshire, and Auckland, and by the Archbishop of York and Bishop of Bangor.

At nearly five o'clock in the morning a division took place—Contents, 74; not contents, 161; majority against the petition, 87.

30. Lord Sidmouth complained of a report of his speech on the catholic question, which appeared in the *British Press* of the following day. He did not complain of the practice of reporting, but of a gross misrepresentation of his sentiments. He reserved to himself the privilege, if he thought proper, of again submitting the matter to the attention of the House.

On the motion of Lord Auckland, certain papers were ordered to be produced, with the view of shewing the actual state of the trade and commerce of the country since November last; and on the motion of Lord Bathurst, similar returns were ordered to be made for the two last years.

The Assessed Taxes bill was read a third time; as was the Indictment bill, after some personal altercation, principally between Lords Ellenborough and Stanhope; the numbers, on a division, being—Contents, 13; not contents, 6; majority, 7.

31. The Duke of Norfolk objected to some amendments in the Irish Glebe Houses bill, on the ground that they might endanger the rejection of it in the other House. On the question for agreeing to them, a division took place—Contents, 6; not contents, 2; majority, 4.

JUNE 1. The Interment bill was read a second time, after a few words from Lord Lauderdale, who thought the present an unnecessary addition to our Statute Book, and that the cases alluded to might, with great safety, be left to the feelings of individuals.

3. The royal assent was given, by commission, to certain public and private bills.

8. This day the Lords met after the Whitsun holidays.

Several bills were brought from the Commons.

9. On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the bill of Divorce applied for by Mr. Bland against his wife, was rejected; on the ground that the petitioner had not come into the House with clean hands; it being proved that he himself had lived in adultery with a strange woman.

MASSY'S DIVORCE BILL.

10. Evidence was received at the bar, which proved a distinct act of adultery by Mrs. Massy with the Marquis of Headfort. Miss Mathews, a young lady, stated, that in the year 1804 she had occasion to knock at the bed-room door of Mrs. Massy. The Marquis of Headfort came from her bed; and, upon the witness's being alarmed, he said, "What the devil are you afraid of; did you never see a man in his shirt before?" Shortly after, she went into the bed-room, found Mrs. Massy in bed, and helped to dress her. The House was perfectly satisfied, without requiring further testimony, which could have been produced from other witnesses. After which the bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MAY 9, 1808.

SIR T. Turton presented a petition from the debtors confined in the King's Bench prison, praying to be liberated on giving up their property.

Mr. Dickenson presented a petition from the members of Sion College, London, against the Curates' bill.

Mr. Rose moved for an account of the land revenue of the crown in England and Wales, with the pensions and other payments defrayed out of it, the sums appropriated to the improvements of woods and forests, and the sums paid into the Exchequer. These papers would clearly shew that the public did not suffer on this head. The hereditary revenue was regularly applied to essential branches of public service, which must otherwise be defrayed out of the civil list, and the net surplus, which did not amount to more than 1,900l. was paid into the Exchequer. This latter sum, it was obvious, however, could never be made the ground of an arrangement to defray 24,000l. a-year, as contended for by Mr. Biddulph.—Ordered.

Colonel Wood moved, that the log-book of the Royal George, Admiral Duckworth's ship, be produced, for the purpose of ascertaining how far the excuse made by the admiral, of his having been prevented by the state of the wind from executing the orders given him by Lord Collingwood, was well founded.

After some conversation, however, the motion was withdrawn till after the decision of the general question respecting the Dardanelles.

Mr. Calcraft brought forward his promised motion, as to the causes which obliged our blockading squadron under Sir R. Strachan to quit its station off Rochefort. These, he contended, appeared, from the documents on the table, to be, a short supply of provisions and water, arising from a culpable delay in the Admiralty in sending out relieving ships. Though acquainted with the state of the fleet in October, they did not think of sending relief till December, which did not arrive till January, when the fleet had not thirteen days' provisions. He concluded by moving a number of resolutions declaratory of his statement, which he would follow up with a vote of censure on the Admiralty Board.

He was supported by Sir C. Pole and Mr. Ponsonby; and answered at considerable length by Mr. W. Pole and Mr. R. Ward, who ascribed the deficiency of supplies to the tempestuous state of the weather. Mr. W. Pole concluded by moving the previous question, which was carried by a majority of 77, the numbers being 146 and 69.

10. The Hon. C. Johnstone and Mr. Holmes were declared duly elected for Grampound.

In a committee, a duty of 2s. 3d. per lb. was voted on all ready made corks imported.

Mr. Perceval brought up a message from his majesty, recommending to the House to enable him to make good a provision for his sister, the Duchess of Brunswick.

Mr. Biddulph moved for a committee to consider the act of the 3d of the king respecting the demised revenues of the crown.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Rose, and negatived by a majority of 25, the numbers being—Ayes, 12; Noes, 37.

On the motion of Mr. Perceval for re-committing the Curates' Bill, Lord Porchester objected to it, and moved, that the bill be re-committed this day three months. On this a long conversation ensued, and a division took place on Lord Porchester's amendment, Ayes, 11; Noes, 94; majority, 83.—The bill was accordingly ordered to be re-committed for Friday.

11. In a committee of supply, a resolution was agreed to, granting an annuity of 10,000l. to the Duchess of Brunswick; also a number of the miscellaneous services were voted; among others, 25,063l. for improvements, purchase of buildings, &c. about Palace-yard, Westminster.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a bill for better regulating the collection of assessed taxes, and of the duties on property, trades, and professions. One of the proposed regulations is, that these duties shall be collected half-yearly, the assessed taxes on one quarter-day, and the property tax on the following; so that the public may be relieved from the inconvenience of paying both on the same day.

Sir F. Burdett called for the advice of the House how he should act in regard to a verdict given against him in the court of King's Bench at the suit of the high bailiff of Westminster, which he conceived to be a breach of the privileges of the House.

Mr. Perceval was of opinion, no relief lay but in a legal appeal.

The Speaker advised the hon. baronet to wait till some practical consequence arose from the decision, and then to apply to the House.

Mr. Barham, in an able speech, in which he pointed out the propriety of soothing rather than irritating the catholics of Ireland, at a moment like the present, moved for copies of the correspondence between the lord lieutenant of Ireland and the secretary of state, relative to the propriety of appointing Patrick Duigenan, LL.D. to be one of his majesty's most hon. privy council.

A long discussion ensued on this motion, principally by gentlemen friendly to its object, who exerted themselves powerfully to rouse Mr. Canning and Lord Castlereagh

from what they termed their guilty silence, and to extort from them the grounds of an appointment so odious to the people of Ireland.

After Mr. C. W. Wynne, Sir J. Newport, Messrs. Tierney, Matthew, Curwen, W. Smith, Windham, Whitbread, and Lord H. Petty, had exerted themselves for this purpose in vain, a division took place, when the motion was negatived by a majority of 67, the numbers being—Ayes, 107; Noes, 174.

12. Mr. B. Cooke was declared duly elected for New Malton.

Mr. Ward presented a petition from Greenwich Hospital, praying that the living of Symonburn might be divided into two or more separate charges.

The House having resolved itself into a committee, to consider the report of a select committee of the last session, on the petition of Mr. Palmer, for the fulfilment, on the part of government, of the contract under which that gentleman had rendered important services to the country, in the reorganization of the Post-office.

Major Palmer moved, that it was the opinion of the committee, that from April, 1786, the sum of 1,500l. a-year should be granted to Mr. Palmer in addition to 2½ per cent. on the increased revenue of the Post-office above the sum of 240,000l. deducting therefrom 3,000l. a-year at present paid to him,

Mr. Long, under the strong sense he entertained of the benefits which had resulted to the country from Mr. Palmer's services, lamented being called upon, by an impression of duty, to oppose the motion; contending, that the pension of 3,000l. per annum, although short of his stipulated remuneration, was fully adequate to his services.

Major Palmer, in a clear, luminous, and comprehensive reply, appealed to the House for that justice to which his father was entitled, and which, under other circumstances, a court of law would award to him; he pointed out the various services which his father had rendered to the country, both in a financial and a commercial point of view; he shewed that he had not only encountered the most vexatious and stubborn hostility in every stage of his improvements, but had carried them into effect at his individual risk; for had he failed, he was not to have received a sixpence for years of labour and anxiety—and in the event of success, the faith of government was pledged to his remuneration in a fortieth part of that increase of revenue which might arise out of his plan; a sum infinitely short of the emoluments which Mr. Allen enjoyed during many years, for comparatively trivial services, in the management of the cross posts.

Mr. Rose and Mr. Perceval admitted the full measure of Mr. Palmer's services, but considered the pension allowed to him as sufficient remuneration; and read some extracts from his private letters, to sustain their argument, that Mr. Palmer had incurred a forfeiture of his official situation in the Post-office, and with it the emoluments annexed to it.

Mr. Croker, a member of the former committee, declared himself satisfied as to the justice of Mr. Palmer's claims for the per centage: but differed as to the salary of 1,500l. per annum, which he considered as having been intended as a compensation for his continued and official services; and he moved an amendment to that effect.

Mr. W. Smith stated, that Mr. Pitt, after the conclusion of his engagement with Mr. Palmer, had informed him, that it went to secure to Mr. P. the per centage during his life.

Sir F. Burdett, Sir T. Turton, Lord H. Petty, Messrs. Windham, Moore, Fuller, and Dr. Lawrence were all of opinion, that the eminent services of Mr. Palmer fully merited the reward originally agreed on, and now moved for.

Major Palmer, in order to divest the question of any point in the slightest degree liable to objection, or which might interrupt the unanimity he anticipated in the vote of the committee, acceded to the amendment of Mr. Croker, which was agreed to; and on a division on the resolution so amended, the numbers were—For it, 137; against it, 71: majority, 66.

13. The bill to prevent child-stealing was reported, and to be read a third time on Wednesday.

The Interment bill was passed.

Mr. Perceval, in a committee, moved a resolution, permitting the holders of three per cent. stock to transfer the same to the commissioners for paying off the national debt, for the purpose of procuring annuities proportioned to the quantity of stock transferred.

After some conversation, the resolution was carried.

The House went into a committee on the Local Militia bill. An amendment was introduced, making it compulsory on ministers to act upon it as soon as possible.

Sir J. Montgomery proposed an amendment, to the effect of taking all young men from 18 or 19 to 25, to have them trained for three months the first year; and for a shorter period each year afterwards, as they advanced in proficiency; and when they had passed the age of 25, then to be exempt from service. In this way, the whole of the young men in the country would soon be trained, and at a smaller expense to the country, as they would have fewer wives and children to provide for. A division took place on this amendment; which was negatived, the numbers being 41 against 146.

The chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Monday.

In a committee, it was resolved to permit the exportation of sugar and coffee from the

West Indies in British shipping to certain parts of Europe.

16. Sir J. Newport moved for leave to bring in a bill for the equal valuation of the first fruits in Ireland, and the better regulation thereof.

This motion was opposed, as laying an unnecessary burthen on the better order of the clergy.

Sir A. Wellesley, Mr. Foster, Dr. Duigenan, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer supported this latter proposition; and Messrs. C. W. Wynne, Horner, Ponsonby, and M. Fitzgerald controverted it.

On a division, the numbers were—Ayes, 50; noes, 67; majority against the motion, 17.

Mr. Wharton brought up the report of the committee of the whole House on Mr. Palmer's claim.

Mr. Bankes said, he should ill discharge his duty if he did not declare this to be one of the most extraordinary and unjust grants of the public money he had ever witnessed. Mr. Palmer had been a useful servant to the public, but, in his opinion, he had already been sufficiently recompensed.

Mr. Windham said, the question had been decided both by the private committee and by the committee of the whole House on the most independent grounds, and without regard to any consideration but those of public justice and public honour. Gentlemen on the other side even differed as to the fact, whether there was or was not a bargain. Some of them admitted that there was a bargain, but alleged that Mr. Palmer had waved it by accepting of an office. By looking at the terms on which that office was granted, however, it would at once appear, what part of it was a reward for services performed, and what part a salary for official duties. As a reward for his original invention, and the services then rendered, he had stipulated to receive 2½ per cent. on the increased profits. When the office was conferred on him, he received a salary of 1,500l. a-year, besides the 2½ per cent. So there could be no doubt that his original bargain as to the per centage remained entire, and that the 1,500l. was the recompense for the discharge of his official duties, and of which alone he could be justly deprived, on forfeiting his office.

Mr. Fuller, Sir T. Turton, Lord Milton, and Sir F. Burdett, all agreed in thinking the original bargain wise on the part of the public, that it had never been departed from, and that it was now due to the justice and honour of the country to see it faithfully performed.

Messrs. Rose, W. Stuart, Long, S. Bourne, Holford, Marryatt, and Sumner spoke against the resolution; and

Mr. Sumner moved an adjournment of the question till to-morrow se'nnight, with a view to refer it back to the committee to take farther evidence.

On this a division took place—For the adjournment, 87; against it, 137; majority, 50.

It was then settled, that the accounts of the proceeds of the Post-office, up to the present time, should be produced, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of arrears due; and that the sum due on this head, and also the annual sum to be paid in future, should be fixed in the committee of supply.

The Assessed Taxes bill was read a third time, and passed.

17. Mr. Huskisson obtained leave to bring in a bill for continuing the powers of the commissioners of military inquiry.

Sir T. Turton brought forward his long promised motion, relative to the deposition of the nabob of the Carnatic. In a speech of upwards of four hours, the hon. baronet took an historical view of the progress of the company's interference with the Carnatic, from the beginning of the war that ended in 1754, to the treaty of 1796 with Omdut ul Omrah, by which the payment of a certain kist was secured to the company. That treaty continued to the death of Omdut ul Omrah, in 1801; when that transaction commenced, which a right hon. gentleman (Mr. Sheridan) had not coloured more strongly than it deserved, in declaring, that a more inhuman, a more atrocious, and a more shameful act had never disgraced any government. The hon. baronet proceeded to state the seizure of the young prince, the son of Omdut ul Omrah, immediately on his father's death, on a charge of treachery on the part of his father and grandfather, in carrying on a correspondence with Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sultaun, and his subsequent deposition and death. He contended, that there was no evidence of the treacherous nature of the correspondence; but, at all events, that the prince was innocent of it. He would not take on himself to *assert*, but he *believed*, that the prince had been murdered. Before sitting down, he conjured the House, by the national honour and faith, of which it was the guardian; he conjured his majesty's ministers, in the name of the national character, of which they were the protectors: he conjured every man, in the name of that eternal justice which was the foundation of our happiness here and hereafter; to consider the importance of the vote which he was to give this evening. He was confident that it was essential to the security of our Indian empire to declare, that the British legislature never would sanction any unjust or tyrannical act. He concluded with moving a series of resolutions, containing a recital of facts relative to the assumption of the Carnatic, reprobating the deposition of the nabob; declaring that the British parliament will never countenance an act of injustice and oppression in India; and stating the propriety of appointing a committee to inquire into the best means of indemnifying the family of Mahomed Ali,

and of ensuring the safety of our Indian possessions.

Mr. Wallace passed a general panegyric on the system of Lord Wellesley's administration; as tending to extinguish the hopes of avarice, and to disarm the hand of rapine. Mahomed Ali was indebted to us for every thing that he had: by the successes of the British arms he had been raised from the dust to a throne. By the treaty, the nabob was strictly precluded from all correspondence with foreign powers; yet scarcely was it signed, before it was violated by his entering into a correspondence with Tippoo Saib, the sworn enemy of the British name and interests. He concluded a long speech by moving the previous question.

Lord A. Hamilton supported the resolution; and Colonel Allan the amendment; when on the motion of Mr. Windham, about one o'clock in the morning, the debate was adjourned till a future day.

18. Mr. Lethbridge presented the minutes of the evidence taken before the committee on Mr. Palmer's claim. He then moved, that an account be laid before the House of the per centage due to Mr. Palmer on account of the net revenue of the Post-office, above 240,000*l.* from 5th April, 1795, to 5th January, 1808, together with an account of the sums which Mr. Palmer had received.

Sir J. Sinclair objected to the word "*due*" in the motion.

The Speaker informed the hon. baronet the House had resolved that it "*was due.*"

After a long conversation, Sir S. Romilly obtained leave to bring in a bill for repealing so much of the act of the 8th of Elizabeth as related to taking away the benefit of clergy from those stealing privately from the persons of others; also a bill granting compensation in certain cases to persons tried and acquitted.

In a committee on the Local Militia bill, the blanks as to the age were filled up with 18 and 30.—Reported progress.

19. The Poor Settlement bill, introduced by Colonel Stanley, was thrown out on a division, 114 against 11.

Lord Binning rose to move, that the report of the sugar committee be referred to a committee of the whole House; being of opinion, that substituting sugar for grain to a certain extent in the distilleries, might be extended, not only without injury, but even with essential service to the corn interest.

Mr. Coke opposed the measure: there was no scarcity of grain, the price of which had never been more stationary than at present, in consequence of there being no importation.

In this he was followed by Sir J. Sinclair, Messrs. Curwen, Chute, Fitzgerald, Ponsonby, Foster, Windham, Laing, W. Smith, Sir J. Newport, &c.

Mr. Perceval, General Gascoygne, and Sir A. Wellesley supported the motion; and on a division, the numbers were—Ayes, 122; noes, 108; majority 14.

20. The bill to prevent Child-stealing was passed.

In a committee of supply on Mr. Palmer's claims, Mr. Lethbridge moved, that the chairman be directed to move for leave to bring in a bill to secure to Mr. Palmer, for the future, his per centage on the net increased revenue of the Post-office, according to the agreement made with Mr. Pitt in the year 1789.

Mr. Bankes wished to know if the present bill was to embrace all the compensation? If not, he felt disposed to object to a plan by which the other House was to be deprived of its right of deciding on the agreement in question. He also wished to know from what fund the grant was to be made.

Mr. Lethbridge admitted that the present bill was not intended to include all the claims of Mr. Palmer; and as to the fund from whence these claims were to be made good, he thought none could be so fit as the Post-office revenues, which had been so considerably benefited by Mr. Palmer's invention.

Mr. Bankes renewed his objection to the division of the proceedings; besides, in the present motion there was both a prospective and retrospective advantage. He moved that the word *future* be omitted.

The committee divided on the question, that the word *future* stand part of the resolution—Ayes, 63; noes, 21; majority against Mr. Bankes's amendment, 42.

The original resolution was then put from the chair, and agreed to; and the House having resumed, the chairman, Mr. Fuller, moved and obtained leave to bring in the bill accordingly.

Mr. Taylor brought forward his motion relative to the Dardanelles; and concluded with a resolution, that his majesty's fleet under Sir J. Duckworth had appeared before Constantinople on the 20th February, 1807, and continued there for ten days without doing any thing; and that it was the opinion of the House, that arrangements had not been made by the then ministry adequate to the occasion.

He was ably answered by Mr. T. Grenville; and after some farther discussion, the motion was negatived without a division.

23. Mr. Grattan presented a petition from the Roman catholics of Dublin, on behalf of themselves and others of the same community, praying toleration and relief from their existing disabilities.

General Mathew presented a similar petition from Tipperary.

Mr. Palmer's per centage bill was brought in, and read a first time.

In a committee of supply, the following sums were voted, viz.—For arrears of army extraordinaries from November, 1806, to November, 1807, 147,189*l.* 7*s.*—For army extraordinaries for the year 1808 for Great

Britain, 2,850,000l.—For the like for Ireland, 500,000l.—For repairing the chapel of Henry VII. 1,000l.

On the question for the House going into a committee to consider of the propriety of preventing distillation except from sugar or molasses, a long debate again ensued, in which the arguments on both sides were renewed and enforced. On a division, the numbers were—For the Speaker's leaving the chair, 163; against it, 127; majority, 36.

The House having then gone into a committee, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved three resolutions conformable to the report of the private committee. The necessity of postponing the debate on these at that advanced hour (two o'clock in the morning) was strongly insisted on; and, on a suggestion of the Speaker, the resolutions were *pro forma* agreed to, on an understanding that the two first should be recommitted.

25. Sir S. Romilly brought in a bill for mitigating the criminal law in certain cases.

Sir F. Burdett informed the House, that the practical consequence, in the event of which he had been directed by the chair again to apply to them, on the breach of their privileges in his person, had now occurred.

A conversation then ensued, in which Sir A. Piggott, and Messrs. Perceval, Leicester, and Bathurst, declared their opinion, that the House could not interfere, there being nothing on the record, as to the direction given by the judge, on which to ground any proceeding.

Mr. Tierney, on the other hand, thought it a question well worthy of the most serious consideration.

The Speaker stated the modes of proceeding; two instances of which had occurred in the reign of Charles the Second; in the one of which, the proceeding was by impeachment against the judge; and in the other, the discussion was allowed to drop. It was for the House to say, whether the more or less serious mode ought here to be adopted.—The matter dropped.

CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

Mr. Grattan, in a speech equally distinguished for its eloquence and moderation, brought forward the claims of the catholics of Ireland to a community of rights with their fellow-subjects. He shewed, that the catholics of Ireland did not acknowledge the supremacy of the pope in civil matters, his right to depose kings, or to absolve subjects from their allegiance. We confided so far in catholic powers as to form alliances with them. We even planted catholic states in different quarters of the world. We had formed a catholic establishment in Canada, and had assisted in planting that religion, along with the Portuguese who professed it, in South America! And were we to have less confidence in the catholics of Ireland? We admitted them into our army and navy; why then, by continuing the disabilities under which they laboured, remind them daily that we viewed them with distrust? We had no protestant ally but Sweden. We saw protestant and catholic confederacies against us; and were we to suffer ourselves to become the victims of bigotry and superstition? To suppose that there was any thing in the catholic religion which forbade attachment to the House of Hanover, or that the catholics of Ireland alone were incapable of feeling this attachment, seemed to him as great a mystery as that of transubstantiation itself. He shewed, from a publication by authority, that the catholics did not claim any of the privileges of the established church. As to excommunications, only four had taken place while Dr. Troy and his predecessor had been catholic bishops of Dublin. He had a proposition, however, to make, which must remove every objection on this head, and every doubt as to the influence of the pope or any foreign prince on the catholic clergy, and through them on the catholic laity of Ireland. This he was authorised to offer, that no catholic bishop should be entitled to officiate in Ireland, till he had been approved of by his majesty. He asked, "Is there more danger in extending to the catholics of Ireland the full enjoyment of the blessings of the constitution; or in leaving an opportunity to a foreign enemy to avail himself of your bigotry and illiberality towards them, to irritate their prejudices against you, and convert them into an instrument in his own favour? Will the constitution be endangered by procuring for it the cordial and steady support of four millions of people? Will the church be endangered by the exercise of charity, moderation, and all those virtues which command the respect, and conciliate the affections, of mankind? Is the tree in danger of falling because it has a root? or, is the capital less secure because it rests upon a base? I hope that you will guard with vigilance the constitution both of church and state; but in order to do this with effect, you must make them the objects of veneration and love." He asked, "Supposing that at this moment you saw all the navies of Europe going to invade Ireland, would you send over instructions to require all the catholics to take the oath of supremacy—or would you adopt some measure more likely to animate them for the struggle on which they were about to enter? And will you not now prepare them for the great battle which you have to fight? How would you blush to tell your ancestors that you had lost the sacred inheritance of freedom which they bequeathed to you, because you were afraid of the canon of Trent, the Lateran decree, or the council of Constance? To save you from this disgrace, the catholics of Ireland apply to you with the boldness of freemen, now that you are deserted by the Austrian, the Russian, and the Prussian, to

be admitted to lend you their support and assistance in the struggle in which you are engaged; and, if the enemy prevail, to go to the grave along with you. I have only two wishes to express before I sit down; that you may long preserve your liberty, and that you may never survive it." He concluded by moving, that the House do go into a committee for the purpose of taking the petitions into consideration.

After a considerable interval, Mr. Canning rose. He complimented highly the eloquence and moderation of Mr. Grattan. He, however, did not think the present a fit season for presenting the catholic claims; though he was far, very far, from countenancing any system of indefinite exclusion. He objected merely to the season, and not to the principle on which that great question was founded.

Messrs. Windham, M. Fitzgerald, Elliot, R. Martin, Ponsonby, Whitbread, Hutchinson, and Mathew, Lords Milton and H. Petty, supported the motion; which was opposed by Lords Pollington and Castlereagh, Messrs. Wilberforce, Archdale, and Perceval.

Colonel Martin moved an adjournment; on which a division took place—For it, 118; against it, 298; majority, 180.—On the main question, the numbers were—For going into the committee, 128; against it, 281; majority against the catholic claims, 153.—Adjourned at half past six o'clock.

26. Mr. Huskisson obtained leave to bring in bills for the more speedy and effectual auditing of the public accounts for the West Indies; and also of the barrack accounts.

Mr. Bankes proposed to refer to a committee up stairs the account of the nett proceeds of the Post-office revenue, which had been laid before the House. His motive for proposing this reference was, that he suspected that a great part of the surplus revenue since 1793 arose from causes totally distinct from Mr. Palmer's plan; such, for instance, as limiting the privilege of franking, increasing the postage of letters, &c. It was right, that in doing strict justice to Mr. Palmer, strict justice should also be done to the public.

After a few words from Messrs. Long and Rose, the motion was agreed to, and a committee nominated.

27. Dr. Lawrence obtained leave to bring in a bill to protect merchants, &c. against frauds arising from the carrying off of anchors, cables, &c. within the liberty of the cinque ports, and to regulate the salvage.

In a committee, the resolutions allowing the holders of 3 per cent. stock to convert the same into annuities, were agreed to, after a pretty long conversation.

In a committee of ways and means, resolutions were agreed to, continuing the Bank of Ireland till 1st January, 1837; authorising them to add 1,000,000l. Irish currency to their capital stock; to advance 1,250,000l. to the government of Ireland, at 5 per cent. interest; and to manage and pay all dividends on government securities, &c. without any charge being made for the same.

The House went into a committee on the sugar distillation; when the resolutions were opposed by Mr. Coke and others.—On a division, the numbers were—For the resolution, Ayes, 89; noes, 71; majority, 18.

30. Mr. Croker was declared duly elected for Downpatrick.

Leave was given to bring in the Three per Cents. Annuity bill.

Mr. Fuller obtained leave to bring in a bill to prevent the spreading of the Small Pox.—To be printed, and to lie over till next session.

Sir J. Newport brought forward a resolution declaring catholics eligible to fill the offices of directors of the Bank of Ireland.—On this a discussion ensued; and, on a division, the numbers were—For the motion, 61; for going to the other orders of the day, 64.

The House then went into a committee on the Local Militia bill. On an amendment proposed by Lord Milton, requiring qualifications from the officers of this force as well as of the regular militia, it was negatived.

Another amendment was proposed by Lord Temple, preventing the infliction of corporal punishment, till the same should have been approved of by his majesty.—Negatived also.

31. In a committee, a resolution was passed, permitting the exportation of sugar and coffee from his majesty's colonies to any part of Europe south of Cape Finisterre, in exchange for corn for those colonies.

Lord Binning presented the second report of the West India committee.—Ordered to be printed.

Bills to regulate the White Herring Fishery; to prevent frauds and impositions on masters and vessels within the jurisdiction of the cinque ports; and to authorise holders of 3 per cent. stock to convert the same into annuities; were severally brought in and read a first time; as was also the Irish Bank Charter Renewal bill.

Mr. Lushington brought forward his motion on the subject of the grant to Sir H. Popham out of the droits of the Admiralty, in the affair of the ship Etrusco. The illegality of the trade, and the fact of several chests of tea having been smuggled from on board, off Dungeness, were particularly insisted on; also the contradictory nature of the statements and explanations at different times made by Sir Home; all of which were unbecoming in a British officer, and for which, at all events, he could not be entitled to a reward. The hon. member concluded by moving, "That it appeared to the House, that by a Treasury warrant, 25,900l. and upwards, had been given out of the droits of the crown to Sir H. Popham, who had knowingly carried on an illegal traffic, in contempt of the laws of his country, and to his disgrace as an officer; that such grants tended

to the discouragement of the naval service, by depriving captors of their accustomed reward, and to the excitement of a general disregard of the laws"

Sir H. Popham entered into an explanation and vindication of his conduct; and after he had withdrawn, a pretty long discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Perceval and Long and Sir J. Nicholls argued, that the gallant captain had been guilty of an offence, at the very most, of a venial nature, in carrying on a trade which was tolerated to foreigners. For this he had been sufficiently punished by the loss of upwards of 40,000l. that there was any smuggling carried on was by no means clear; but, at all events, the attention of the Treasury of that day not being called to it, their making the grant in question was not to be censured on that ground. This, however, was not properly a grant, but a remission of a forfeiture only in part, and that to a person who had done signal services to his country.

Messrs. Windham and Whitbread supported the motion, and reprobated in strong terms the conduct of Sir H. in disgracing the profession to which he belonged by carrying on an illicit traffic. Supposing, however, that he had done services to the country for which he was entitled to be rewarded, this ought not to be done by a grant out of the pocket of Captain Robinson, by whom the capture had been made, and who was entitled to a share of it. He had done nothing but his duty; but supposing his merits to be as trifling as possible, they could never, in the transaction in question, be reduced to a level with the demerits of Sir H. P. There was here, however, in fact, a *double entry*; for on turning to the pension list it would be found, that the name of Sir H. Popham stood there for 600l. a-year; a sum which every naval officer would agree was an adequate recompense for greater services than any Sir H. had rendered.

On a division, the numbers were—For the resolution, 57; against it, 126; majority, 69.

June 1. A committee was appointed, on a memorial relative to the improvements lately made in the vicinity of Westminster Hall.

Mr. Chaplin obtained leave to bring in a bill to repeal the act of James I. relative to the shooting of hares, and also to regulate the appointment of game-keepers.

Sir J. Newport moved for a memorial on behalf of Messrs. Mahony, stuff-manufacturers of Cork, to the commissioners of customs, relative to the detention by the Custom-house officers of some goods belonging to them. This transaction, the hon. baronet stated, was an infraction of the Union; and in consequence of the frequency of such acts, he chose to make it a subject of inquiry in that House.

In a committee to consider of the means of promoting commercial intercourse with America, Mr. Rose moved resolutions allowing the importation into this country of all goods wares, and merchandize the growth or produce of America (or captured by Americans), in British vessels, or American vessels navigated by Americans, at the duties paid by the most favoured nations; the importation of tobacco from America in British or American ships, on payment of the same duties as if from British plantations, and of snuffs on the same duties as if from any port in Europe.—Agreed to.

WAYS AND MEANS.

In a committee of ways and means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer recapitulated the mode in which the sums necessary to defray the interest of the loan of the year had been already provided for. He next stated the terms on which he had bargained for that loan; and concluded by shewing the superior advantages arising to the public, from the loan having been negociated in the *four* rather than in the *three* per cents. The immediate advantage was, a saving of from two to three thousand pounds a-year; and in prospect, the certainty of being able to redeem, even in the most disadvantageous circumstances, at 15 instead of 32 and a half per cent. He then moved, that the sum of 10,500,000l. be raised for the supply of the year by annuities in the way of loan.

After some observations from Mr. Tierney, who congratulated the right hon. gentleman on the advantageous bargain he had been enabled to conclude, and from other members, the resolutions were agreed to.

The adjourned debate on the Carnatic question was resumed. On a division on the first resolution, the numbers were 18 to 102; majority in favour of the Marquis of Wellesley, 84.—On the second, 21 to 109; majority, 88.—On the third, 15 to 128; majority, 101.—And on the fourth, 15 to 124; majority, 99.

2. In a committee on the bill for granting salaries to the judges of the supreme courts in Scotland, on their retiring from office, it was proposed that the words "barons of Exchequer" be omitted, on the ground that they did not exercise judicial functions, but were purely a revenue board. On this a division took place, when the amendment was negatived.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that in consequence of some mistake, the Military Commissioners' Continuance bill had been omitted among the bills which last received the royal assent, and that the preceding act had expired yesterday. In respect, therefore, of these peculiar circumstances, he obtained leave to bring in a bill to revive that act; which was read a first and second time, committed, and reported.

Sir T. Turton presented a petition from the proprietors of the London Vaccine Institution, detailing their services in the cause of vaccination, and praying support. After some

altercation between the worthy baronet and Mr. Fuller, the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Western obtained leave to bring in a bill for the protection of the Oyster Fisheries.

Previous to the House going into a committee on the Irish Bank bill, Lord H. Petty moved, that it be an instruction to the committee to introduce a clause enabling Roman catholics to be directors of the Bank. This was opposed by Messrs. Foster and Perceval, as being an unnecessary innovation.

Mr. Grattan conceived it to be one of those things which it seemed but little to grant; but the refusal of which was felt as a severe mortification.

On a division, the numbers were—For the motion, 83; against it, 96; majority, 13.

3. The Hare Shooting Repeal bill, and the Loan bill, were brought in, and read a first time.

Mr. Huskisson obtained leave to bring in a bill to prevent the circulation of promissory notes for sums under 20s.—Also a bill for the relief of the proprietors of hackney coaches.

The Sugar Distillery Bill was read a second time. On a division, the numbers were—For the second reading, 90; against it, 39; majority, 41.

The House went into a committee on the Local Militia bill—On the clause prohibiting insurance, a division took place—For the clause, 106; against it, 16; majority, 90.—A second division took place on the question for the third reading on Wednesday—Ayes, 56; noes, 7; majority, 49.—Adjourned till Wednesday.

8. The Inland Coal-carriage bill, and American Trade bill, were brought in, and read a first time.

In a committee of supply, the following sums were voted:—Foreign and secret services for 1808, 68,787l. 10s.—Expence of buildings on Tower-hill, 54,000l.—Salaries of officers in Houses of Lords and Commons, 1,913l. 12s. 4d.—Bounties on fish for supply of London and Westminster markets, 6,000l.—Caledonian Canal, 51,250l.—Works about both Houses of Parliament, 12,100.—French emigrant clergy and laity, 20,000l.—For our settlements on the coast of Africa, 23,000l.

Mr. Curwen thought this a proper opportunity to mention the valuable discovery of Captain Manly, for saving the lives of seamen in shipwrecks on the coast, by throwing a rope over the vessel from a mortar on shore.

Admiral Harvey, Mr. Yorke, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, agreed in thinking that the invention would answer. Its efficacy, however, had not yet been ascertained by a reference to the Admiralty Board.

Mr. Curwen hoped, that though the gallant officer asked nothing, his merit would not be overlooked.

Mr. Tyrwhit obtained leave to bring in a bill to establish a police for Plymouth dock-yard.

IRISH BUDGET.

In a committee of ways and means, Mr. Foster stated the various items required for the service of the year in Ireland, amounting to 9,767,000l. and to meet this, enumerated the ordinary revenue, 4,800,000l. The loan for Ireland negotiated in this country, 2,780,000l. Irish currency; the loan from the Bank of Ireland, 1 ¼th million; and the loan to be raised in Ireland, 750,000l. making together, 9,763,000.—The interest of these three loans was 280,462l. which he proposed to provide for by extending the malt duties to raw corn used in distilling, which would produce 333,000l. a duty on foreign spirits, 22,500l. and by an improvement in the management of the public debt, he calculated on a saving of 7,500l. making together 363,000l. and thus exceeding the interest required by 82,538l.—The Irish loan, he stated, had been concluded in the three and a half per cents. on terms equally advantageous with the loan concluded in England; namely, at an interest of 4l. 14s. 6d. per cent. He then put his several resolutions, which were agreed to.

He also obtained leave to bring in bills for the better regulating and collecting different branches of the Irish revenue.

On the question for the Speaker's leaving the chair, for the purpose of going into a committee on the Curates' bill, a long discussion took place; and, on a division, the numbers were—Ayes, 131; noes, 17; majority, 114.

In the committee, the proposition of Mr. Perceval for extending the operation of the bill to Ireland was warmly opposed. On this point also a division took place—Ayes, 55; noes, 18; majority, 37.—Committee to sit again.

9. Mr. Rose submitted to the House a resolution expressive of the advantages resulting from vaccination, and of the necessity of a central institution being formed in London, under the authority of government, the heads of which to be chosen from the College of Physicians and Surgeons; to whom all cases of failure should be submitted, and who should be empowered to grant certificates to proper persons, to enable them to propagate vaccination according to the most approved method.

Mr. D. Giddy thought the discovery should be allowed to take its course, without any legislative interference.

Sir T. Turton and Sir F. Burdett thought, at all events, that a committee should first be appointed. The House divided—Ayes, 60; noes, 5; majority, 55.

10. Mr. Canning presented a message from his majesty, stating that he had entered into a treaty of alliance and subsidy with the King of Sicily.—Referred to a committee of supply.

Sir J. Newport gave notice, that he should, early in the next session, move for a more equal distribution between landlord and tenant, in Ireland, of the assessed taxes, to which the tenant was, at present, entirely subjected.

Mr. Sheridan applied for leave to bring in a bill to amend the act for licensing alehouse-keepers, &c.—Negatived.

The Local Militia bill was read a third time, and finally passed, after an additional discussion on the principle, and a division—104 to 26.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1808.

THIS Gazette contains an account of the capture, and subsequent destruction, of the Danish ship of war, Prince Christian, of 74 guns, by his majesty's ships Stately and Nassau, on the shore of Zealand, the 22d March. The enemy had 55 killed, and 88 wounded. Our loss amounts to five seamen and marines killed, and 43 wounded. Officers wounded—*Stately*, Lieutenant Cole, and Mr. Davis, master's mate, slightly; Mr. Lemon, boatswain, severely.—*Nassau*, Mr. E. J. Johnson, volunteer, 1st class, slightly.

It also contains a letter to Sir E. Pellew, commander on the Bombay station, from Captain Pellew, of the Psyche, dated off Java, September 3, announcing the capture, by the boats of his ship, of a large schooner of eight guns, and a large merchant brig, from under a heavy fire from the batteries at the port of Samarang. Both of these vessels Captain Pellew was obliged afterwards to destroy, to enable him to give chase to three others, which had put to sea, and which he also succeeded in capturing. They proved to be the Resolution armed merchant ship, of 700 tons, with a valuable cargo, having on board the colours and staff of the 23d European battalion in the Dutch service; the Cores, a remarkably fine brig, in the same service, of 12 guns and 70 men, a month from Batavia; and the Scipio corvette, of 24 guns and 150 men. The prisoners were allowed to go on shore, the officers signing their parole, and proper receipts being given for the soldiers and seamen.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 26.

A letter from Captain P. Rainier, of the Carolme, states the capture and running on shore of the following Dutch vessels, after a sharp action, in which Lieutenant Williams, of the royal marines, eight seamen and marines, and four Dutch prisoners who were in the hold, were killed, and twelve seamen wounded.

List of Dutch ships taken and run on shore at Batavia, on the 18th October, 1806, by the Caroline:—Zeerop, 14 guns, Captain Groot, taken.—Maria Reygersbergen, Commodore Jager, taken.—Phœnix, 36 guns, Captain Vanderzader, run on shore.—Maria Whilhelmina, 6 guns, ditto.—William, 20 guns, Captain Fitters, ditto.—Patriot, 18 guns, ditto.—Zeeplong, 14 guns, ditto—and seven merchant ships.

A letter transmitted by Lord Collingwood, from Captain Searle, of the Grasshopper, dated off Carthagena, 12th December, 1807, states the capture of his Catholic majesty's brig of war, St. Joseph, of 12 24-pounders, manned with 99 men, and commanded by Don A. de T. T. de Naviro.

A letter from Rear-admiral Purvis to Lord Collingwood, and by him transmitted, encloses the following letter:—

H. M. ship, Alceste, in shore, off Cadiz, April 4, 1808.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that when at anchor to-day, with his majesty's ship Mercury, and Grasshopper brig, Saint Sebastian's light-house S.E. distance three miles, wind W.S.W. a large convoy of the enemy was discovered coming close along shore from the northward, under the protection of about twenty gun-boats and a numerous train of flying-artillery on the beach. At three P.M. I made the signal to weigh and attack the convoy, and stood directly in for the body of them, then off the town of Rota. At four, the enemy's shot and shells from the gun-boats and batteries going far over us, his majesty's ships opened their fire, which was kept up with great vivacity until half past six, when we had taken seven of the convoy, and drove a great many others on shore on the surf, compelled the gun-boats to retreat, which they did very reluctantly, and not until two of them were destroyed; and actually silenced the batteries at Rota, which latter service was performed by the extraordinary gallantry and good conduct of Captain Searle, in the Grasshopper, who kept in upon the shoal to the southward of the town so near as to drive the enemy from the guns with grape from his thirty two pound carronades, and at the same time kept in check a division of gun-boats that had come out from Cadiz to assist the others engaged by the Alceste and Mercury. It was a general cry in both ships. "Only look how nobly the brig behaves!" The situation of our little squadron was rather a critical one, tacking every fifteen minutes close on the edge of the shoal, with the wind in, and frequently engaged both sides; in the heat of the action, the first lieutenant, Allen Stewart, volunteered to board the convoy,

if I would give him the boats. I was so struck with the gallantry of the offer, that I could not refrain from granting them, although attended with great risk. He went accompanied with Lieutenant Pipon and Lieutenant Hawky, of the royal marines, who most handsomely volunteered to go, as their party were chiefly employed working the ship; Mr. Arscott and Mr. Day, master's mates; Messrs. Packer, Adair, Crooker, M'Caul, and M'Lean, midshipmen: they were soon followed by the Mercury's boats, under the command of the first lieutenant, W. O. Pell, accompanied by Lieutenant Gordon, and Lieutenant Whylock, Mr. Ducain, and Mr. M. R. Cummings, master's mates. The boats led by Lieutenant Stewart, pushed on in the most gallant manner, boarded and brought out seven tartans from under the very muzzles of the enemy's guns, and from under the protection of the barges and pinnaces of the combined fleet, which had, by that time, joined the gunboats. I was greatly indebted to Lieutenants Hickman and Jervoise (who both wished to go in the boats), for the spirited and well-directed fire they kept up from the main deck; also to Mr. Westlake, the master, for his great attention to the steering and working the ship; and I have much pleasure in adding, that the other officers, seamen and marines, behaved with the utmost bravery and coolness. Captains Gordon and Searle (whose gallantry and excellent conduct it might be presumption in an officer of my standing in the service to comment upon) also report upon the great bravery and coolness of their respective officers, seamen, and marines. It is with much pleasure I have to add, the frigates have received no material damage; the Mercury, an anchor shot away, her sails and rigging cut, though not much; our sails and rigging in the same way; but the Grasshopper, I am sorry to say, is a great deal damaged in the hull, the main-top-masts shot through, shrouds, sails, and running rigging cut almost to pieces; she had one man mortally wounded, the gunner and two others wounded, but not severely. The captured vessels are all loaded on government account for the arsenal at Cadiz; and, I am happy to say, there is a very considerable quantity of valuable ship timber. The zest of this little service was greatly heightened by being performed in the mouth of Cadiz harbour, and in the teeth of eleven sail of the line.

I have, &c.

MURRAY MAXWELL.

A letter transmitted by Vice-admiral Dacres, from Lieutenant Campbell, of his majesty's schooner Decouverte, dated Blue-hole bay, St. Domingo, Feb. 8, 1808, states the destruction of one of the enemy's schooners: the Matilda, of Halifax, bound to Jamaica, her prize, was destroyed, not being able to get her off.

Another letter from Lieutenant Campbell, states the capture of la Dorade from St. Domingo, commanded by Mons. Nelly, mounting a long 18-pounder, two nines, and 72 men, after an action in which J. Ismay, boatswain's mate, and five seamen were wounded.

Two letters transmitted by Vice-admiral Dacres, from Captain Broughton, of the Meleager, states the capture of le Renaud French felucca-rigged privateer, armed with one long 6-pounder, a large proportion of muskets, and 47 men, eighteen of whom jumped overboard, and swam for the shore; and of the Antelope, Spanish schooner letter of marque, pierced for 14 guns, but mounting only one long 18-pounder in midships, and four sixes, with a complement of 62 men, from Cadiz, bound to Vera Cruz, laden with dry goods, brandy, and wine.

A letter transmitted by Vice-admiral Dacres, from Captain Coghlan, of the Elk, states the capture of the French schooner privateer Harlequin, P. Andia, commander, in the Caicos passage, on the 12th February, carrying two carriage guns and a quantity of small arms, having on board 54 men.

APRIL 30.

Vice-admiral Campbell, commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels in the Downs, has transmitted to the Hon. W. W. Pole, a letter which he has received from Captain Sturt, of his majesty's sloop Skylark, dated the 25th instant, stating, that on the preceding day he had captured the Furet, a French privateer, pierced for 14 guns (but had only six on board), manned with 48 men, out two days from Boulogne, and had not made any capture.

MAY 3.

Letter transmitted by Rear-admiral the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, K.B. Commander in Chief at the Leeward Islands.

H. M. S. Cerberus, at Anchor off Marie Galante, March 3, 1808.

SIR,

I beg to acquaint you of the surrender of the island of Marie Galante to his majesty's arms. Finding the island afforded a shelter for the enemy's privateers with their captured vessels, and that it interfered considerably with the blockade of Guadaloupe, I considered it expedient to attack it: whereupon I gave Captain Pigot the command of about two hundred seamen and marines from the ships named in the margin;* and, on the 2d instant, we weighed from Petit Torre, and a little after day-light effected a landing about two miles from the town, with little opposition, and, soon after, the island surrendered at discretion, and the commandant, with the national military force, are prisoners of war.

* Cerberus, Circe, and Camilla.

I find it a very valuable island, in the highest state of cultivation, and a large quantity of colonial produce in the stores. I have disembarked the marines and garrisoned the place, and shall remain with the force under my orders for your further directions. I herewith enclose Captain Pigot's letter to me on the occasion (wherein I am happy to observe the high terms in which he speaks of Captain Bowen, and the officers and men under his command), together with a list of the arms and military stores taken on the island.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. Selby.

His Majesty's ship Circe, off Marie Galante, March 2.

SIR,

You having done me the honour to give me the command of the debarkation of the seamen and marines of his majesty's ships Cerberus, Circe, and Camilla, on the island of Marie Galante, I have the pleasure to inform you it was effected without loss, and the only opposition a few shot from a small battery to the northward; and that notwithstanding the badness of the roads through the Cane Patches, I have infinite satisfaction in adding, that the good order and cool conduct of both seamen and marines merit the highest praise. From our early appearance at the end of the town, we found but little preparations for resistance, except a field piece, placed in the centre of the principal street, on approaching which a flag of truce was sent, and the island surrendered at discretion. I cannot close this without expressing the support I had in Captain Bowen, of his majesty's ship Camilla, and all the officers employed on this service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Hugh Pigot.

To Captain Selby, his Majesty's ship Cerberus.

A Return of Ordnance found in the Island of Marie Galante.

Town of Grand Bourg, 1 6-pounder field-piece.—Fort, 2 24-pounders and 1 6-pounder.—Vieux Fort, 2 18-pounders.—St. Louis, 2 18-pounders.—Le Marechal, 2 24-pounders.—Le Bas, 1 24-pounder.—Cape Esterre, 2 12-pounders.—300 small arms.—100 barrels of powder in the Grand Magazine.

(Signed) H. Pigot.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, MAY 4.

The Right Hon. George Canning, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, has this day notified to the ministers of friendly and neutral powers resident at this court, that his majesty has thought it expedient to establish the most rigorous blockade of the port of Copenhagen, and of all the other ports in the island of Zealand; and that the same will be maintained and enforced in the strictest manner, according to the usages of war, acknowledged and allowed in similar cases.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 10.

Extract of a Letter from John Palmer, Esq. Commander of his Majesty's Sloop Pheasant, to the Hon. Wm. W. Pole, dated on board that Sloop, at Spithead, the 8th Instant.

On the 5th of last month, in lat. 22. 10. long. 56. W. I fell in with a French privateer, and I am happy to add, that after a chase of four hours I captured her. She belonged to Guadaloupe, her name Tropard, had been out six weeks, taken nothing; was formerly, from report of the prisoners, his majesty's late schooner the King's Fish or Flying Fish, built at Bermuda for his majesty's service, coppered, and copper fastened, now rigged as a sloop; had on board, when taken, five guns, viz. one long 18-pounder, a traverser, and four 6-pounders, and manned with a crew of 62 men.

MAY 14.

Transmitted by Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, K.B.

SIR,

Cerberus, Deseada, March 30.

I have the satisfaction to announce to you the capture of the island of Deseada, by the force you did me the honour to place under my command.

On the 29th inst. I weighed from Marie Galante, with the vessels named in the margin;* and on the 30th, at half past three P.M. the boats, under the command of Captain Sherriff, of his majesty's sloop Lily, with a detachment of seamen and marines from each vessel, under their respective commanders, who gallantly volunteered their services on the occasion, stood towards the shore, which was defended by a battery of two nine-pounders, completely commanding the narrow entrance of the harbour, together with the national troops and militia, amounting to about 70 men, who opened their fire on the boats, when I found it necessary to anchor the squadron with springs on their cables, and commenced a cannonading, which soon silenced them, and at four o'clock the French flag was struck; the boats landed at half past four, hoisted the British flag, and the whole island surrendered without opposition. I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that this capture has been effected without loss; the commandant, national officers, and troops are made prisoners of war, and the militia have laid down their arms. I should not do justice to the merit of Captain Sherriff, was I not to express, in the highest terms, my entire approbation of his conduct, together with Captain Ward, and all the officers and men employed on this service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. Selby.

P.S. undermentioned is a list of the ordnance and military stores found on the

* Cerberus, Lily, Pelican, Express, Swinger, and Mosambique.

island; the whole of the great guns I have destroyed, as well as the batteries; and the small arms and other military stores, I have taken off the island.

Iron Ordnance.—At the principal battery, three 24-pounders and two 9-pounders.—At the Grand Bourg, two 9-pounders, and two dismounted 6-pounders—50 whole barrels of powder, and 50 muskets.

W. SELBY.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Captain Searle, commander of the sloop Grasshopper dated Gibraltar, 28th of April, mentioning the capture of two Spanish gun-boats, the destruction of two others, and the capture of two valuable vessels from South America. The vessels from South America anchored under a battery close in with Faro, among the shoals, he immediately anchored within range of grape-shot, and, after a very severe action of two hours and a half, the people on shore deserted their guns, two gun-boats struck, and the other two were drove ashore, and destroyed. The cargoes on board the two Spanish vessels are worth 50,000L each, which are captured. There was one man killed, the captain slightly and three seamen severely wounded. The enemy's loss was very great. In the two gun-boats captured, they had forty killed and wounded.

Also a letter from C. Dashwood, Esq. of the ship Franchise, stating that the French privateer le Hazard, of four guns and 50 men, was taken on the 23d of February, by the Franchise, 12 leagues south of Scilly.

There are likewise, in the Gazette, three letters, transmitted by Admiral Dacres, in the West Indies. The first is from Captain Symonds, mentioning his having captured the Spanish schooner letter of marque Santissima Trinidada, from Puerto Cavallo, bound to Cadiz, pierced for 14 guns, had four mounted, with a compliment of 20 men. The next from Lieutenant Rorie, mentions the capture of a Spanish felucca letter of marque, by the brig Fortunee, under his command. Captain Symonds, of the Tweed, again states that he captured the French privateer schooner l'Aventure, of three guns, and 52 men. A few days prior to her capture, he destroyed a small schooner, prize and tender to the privateer.

The Gazette also contains the proclamation for the restitution of all Portuguese property detained by this country.—Also a proclamation declaring, that all his majesty's subjects may lawfully trade to and from the islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, subject to the same duties, &c. to which the trade to and from his majesty's colonies in the West Indies shall be subject by law.]

MAY 17.

Copy of a letter from A. Skene, Esq. Captain of his majesty's ship Guerriere, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on board, Barbadoes, March 19.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the French privateer brig Malvina, of Nantes, commanded by Mons Rene Salaun, and mounting 14 guns with 60 men, together with her prize, the British ship Juliana, were captured, on the 15th of February, 1808, by his majesty's ship under my command.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ALEX. SKENE.

MAY 21.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Captain Mason, of the Daphne, giving an account of the boats of that vessel and of the Tartarus having, on the night of the 25th April, cut out ten vessels from Fladstrand, on the coast of Jutland, laden with provisions, and supposed to be bound to Norway. Lieutenant Elliot, Mr. Stewart, master, and three seamen were wounded. The particulars of this affair are already before the public. The officers employed on the occasion, and of whose conduct Captain Mason speaks in terms of warm commendation, were Lieutenant Elliot, Mr. Stewart, Lieut. Boger, marines, and Messrs. Beazeley, Durell, Elliot, Moore, and Ayton, midshipmen of the Daphne, and Lieutenants Gittens and Patterson, and Midshipmen Septford, Lussman, and Andrews, of the Tartarus. Five of the prizes are brigs of 130 to 190 tons, deeply laden with grain, &c. three galliots of 110 tons, ditto, a schooner of 80, and a sloop of 90 tons, ditto.

Mr. J. T. Curry, commander of the Royal George revenue yacht, in a letter to the Commissioners of the Excise, Edinburgh, announces his having proceeded in quest of the French privateer Passe Partout, of sixteen 4 and 8-pounders, and sixty-eight men, which he heard to be on the coast, and, after a chase of seven hours, got alongside, when, on firing a couple of broadsides, she struck.

Captain Bathurst, of the Salsette, communicates to Sir S. Hood the capture of the Danish privateer Kraltesminde, of 8 guns and 51 men, out five days from Copenhagen, and had made no capture.

MAY 24.

A letter has been received by the Hon. W. W. Pole, from Mr. J. Kinsman, commander of the Active excise cutter, dated at Falmouth, the 19th instant, stating that, on the 17th, he had captured, in the said cutter, after a chase of some hours, the Deux Freres French privateer of St. Maloes, armed with two carriage-guns, and manned with twenty-nine men. She had been out four days, and had taken two vessels, one of which was retaken by the Active, and the other by the Betsy privateer of Plymouth.

MAY 28.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Captain Usher, of his majesty's sloop Redwing, stating his having captured, near Cape Trafalgar, seven armed merchantmen, and four others, which success was not effected without the loss of one seaman killed and three wounded.

The Gazette likewise contains a letter from Captain Campbell, of the Unité, announcing the capture, off the Isle of Lissa, of the Etoile de Buonaparte, of six guns and twenty-one men (15 having deserted previous to her sailing), having an aide-de-camp of General Berthier on board, with despatches from Corfu to Ancona, which he destroyed previous to her capture. A letter from Captain Harvey, of the Standard, stating the capture of the Italian brig Friedland, of 16 guns, off Corfu, and having on board Don Amilcar Paolucci, commanding in chief the Italian marine, and knight of the Iron Crown.

Another letter from Sir T. Livingstone, mentions the capture of two armed vessels, of six guns each, under protection of the Torre de Estacio, on the night of the 6th of Nov. by the boats of the Renommée and Grasshopper, under the able conduct of Lieutenant Webster. Mr. Barton, purser of the Grasshopper, and a seaman of the Renommée were badly wounded on the occasion. The prizes being aground, and it being impossible to take out the people, including several women and children, they were abandoned without being destroyed, as would otherwise have been done.

MAY 31.

Copy of a Letter to Vice-admiral Whitshed, Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Ireland, to the Hon. W. W. Pole.

His majesty's ship Virginie, at sea, May 20, lat. 46 N. long. 14 W.

SIR,

I beg leave to detail for your information, the capture of the Guelderland Dutch frigate, of thirty-six guns, commanded by Captain Pool, knight of the order of the Kingdom, who is wounded. She was manned with two hundred and fifty-seven men, and had twenty-three passengers; a fortnight from Bergen.

It was after an hour and a half's gallant defence, in a night action, on the 19th inst. that he surrendered; his masts being shot by the board, twenty-five of his men killed, and forty severely wounded. The enemy wore three times, and, in his efforts to come round the fourth, fell on board the Virginie, and did her the only damage worth notice; for, I have been fortunate, having only one man killed and one badly wounded. The night was extremely dark, and the swell so great, that the boarders could not act.

If any credit is attached to this transaction, I entreat you to bestow it on the officers and men, who, under every circumstance in service, merit my warmest commendation; in this I include the officer of the royal marines, and the gallantry of his party.

Could any thing surpass the courage of the people, it was their dexterity in working the ship, which enabled me to keep close to the enemy; and their exertions in getting the boats out to rescue the men of the Guelderland from the flames, that ship taking fire soon after she struck, but, through the firm discipline of the enemy, it was put out.

Allow me to mention the first lieutenant, Mr. John Davies, a good officer, of eleven years standing, and Mr. Nathaniel Norton, a mate that has passed for a lieutenant.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD BRACE.

Vice-admiral Whitshed.

A List of Killed and Wounded on board his Majesty's Ship Virginie, in Action with the Dutch national Frigate Guelderland, on the 19th of May, 1808.

William Little, able seaman, killed. John Woodcock, ditto, wounded. Wm. Blanchard, landsman, wounded.

(Signed) E. BRACE, Captain.

SATURDAY JUNE 4.

[This Gazette contains a despatch from Mr. James Dowie, acting commander of the Prince William Henry revenue cutter, announcing his capture, off Rutray Head, of the Wovehalsen, of North Bergen, Anders Knudson, commander, with four 4-pounders, two swivels, a number of small arms, and 33 men, after an action in which six of his crew were wounded, but none dangerously. On board the privateer one man was killed, and two wounded.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 11.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Lucas, to Sir S. Hood.

His majesty's hired cutter Swan, off Bornholm, May 24.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, to-day, at noon, I observed a cutter-rigged vessel standing from the land towards me. I hove to, and hoisted a Danish jack for a pilot, which decoyed her so far from the shore, that I was enabled to come up with her before she could reach the land. At two o'clock I gave chase, and, at four, had the satisfaction of getting within gun-shot of her. She then commenced her fire; immediately on which the battery on the shore opened their fire, being about a mile from the beach. The enemy, attempting to get a long gun in her stern to bear on me, she was caught in the wind, which enabled me to get within musket shot, and, after an action of twenty minutes, she blew up and sunk. The state of the weather, being nearly

calm under the land, the fire of the batteries and several of the boats coming from the shore, I was under the necessity of quitting the wreck without saving the life of a single one of her crew. The Danish cutter appeared to be a vessel of about 120 tons, and mounting eight or ten guns, and apparently full of men. I am happy to add, not a man under my command, or the vessel, received the least damage.

I have the honour to be, &c.

M. R. Lucas.

[This Gazette likewise contains a letter from Lieutenant Price, acting commander of the Falcon, of whose exertions Sir J. Saumarez speaks in terms of the warmest commendation, announcing the capture and destruction of twenty-seven Danish boats off the islands of Thunoe, Samsoe, &c. in the Belt.

Also a letter from Captain Argles, of the Diamond, on the Jamaica station, giving an account of his having captured a Spanish letter of marque, of two guns and 23 men, bound from Vera Cruz to the Havannah.

Also one from Captain Farquhar, transmitted by Admiral Vashon, on the Leith station, reporting the capture of a Danish privateer, of six guns and 50 men.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 18.

[This Gazette contains a long proclamation respecting the Distribution of Prize Money. The division for a number of years past has been to the commanders in chief three-eighths; and the Board of Admiralty has lately recommended to the Privy Council a reduction of this proportion. The Council, after taking the subject into consideration, have reduced the share of the commanders in chief to two-eighths; the other eighth to be divided, in proportion, to the officers and men.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 21.

Letter from Lieut. J. Leach, commanding his Majesty's Gun-brig Cracker, dated 18th Inst. transmitted by Vice-admiral Campbell to the Hon. W. W. Pole.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that, in standing towards the Galloper, I yesterday discovered an immense long lugsail boat, which I immediately made sail after, when, after four hours' chase, I came up with and captured. She proved to be the French privateer l'Ete, Captain Louis Poquandiere, belonging to St. Vallery en Caux, last from Calais, constructed to row 16 oars, armed with small arms, and had on board 22 men. I feel happy in the capture of this vessel, as she was, when I first perceived her, hovering near five English merchant vessels, which she must have captured. The privateer had been out two days, but had not taken any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

John Leach, Lieut. and Commander.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25.

[This Gazette contains a letter, transmitted by Admiral Cochrane, on the Leeward Island station, from Captain Sheriff, of his majesty's sloop Lily, giving an account of the capture of the Jean Jacques, a French brig letter of marque, pierced for 18 guns, from Bourdeaux, bound to Guadaloupe; also, an English brig, her prize, both of which were taken by not knowing that the island of Deseada was in our possession, where the armed brig ran for protection. Captain Sheriff speaks of the capture of the Jean Jacques as important, she being sent into those seas from her superior sailing, and would have proved a great annoyance to our trade. The recaptured brig was the Brothers, of Liverpool; she was on fire fore and aft, but the flames were soon extinguished.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 28.

A Letter and its Enclosures, received from Vice-admiral Sir E. Pellew, Bart. Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the East Indies, to W. Marsden, Esq. dated on board the Culloden, Griesse Harbour, Dec. 14, 1807, conveys the following Intelligence:—

It appears that the vice-admiral had sailed from Malacca on the 20th November last, and had arrived with the squadron of his majesty's ships named in the margin,* off Point Panka, at the eastern extremity of Java, on the 5th of the following month, with the troops embarked on board them; that, in conjunction with Lieutenant-colonel Lockart, commanding the troops, he had sent a commission under a flag of truce to treat with the commandant of the Dutch naval force, for the surrender of the ships of war lying at Griesse; and by copies of the correspondence which passed in consequence, it appears that the admiral had caused the ships named at the foot hereof to be burnt (they having been previously scuttled by the Dutch); that all the guns, military stores, &c. in the garrison of Griesse, had, together with the battery of Sambelangan, on the island of Madura, been most effectually destroyed.—Sir E. expresses his approbation of the zeal and perseverance manifested by the respective officers and men employed upon the service above mentioned.—Revolutie, of 70 guns; Pluto, of 70 guns; Kortenaar, of 68 guns, sheer-hulk; Rutkoff, company's ship, of 1,000 tons, pierced for 40 guns.

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* Culloden, Powerful, Caroline, Fox, Victoire, Samarang, Seaflower, Jaseur, and Worcester transport.

SATURDAY, JULY 2.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Captain Walker, of the Rosamond, stating his having captured, on the 26th ult. after a chase of two hours, the Dutch privateer Amstellan, with a commission from the King of Holland, carrying 12 guns and 60 men.—As also a letter from Lieutenant Waller, acting commander of the Wolf, dated off Jamaica, 1st May, stating his having captured the Spanish privateer la Braganza, of one gun and 54 men; and recaptured the Ann West Indiaman, her prize.]

QUEEN'S PALACE, JULY 4.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His majesty having taken into his consideration the glorious exertions of the Spanish nation for the deliverance of their country from the tyranny and usurpation of France, and the assurances which his majesty has received from several of the provinces of Spain, of their friendly disposition towards this kingdom; his majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered;

First, that all hostilities against Spain, on the part of his majesty, shall immediately cease.

Secondly, That the blockade of all the ports of Spain, except such as may be still in the possession, or under control of France, shall be forthwith raised.

Thirdly, That all ships and vessels belonging to Spain, shall have free admission into the ports of his majesty's dominions, as before the present hostilities.

Fourthly, That all ships and vessels belonging to Spain, which shall be met at sea by his majesty's ships and cruisers, shall be treated in the same manner as the ships of states in amity with his majesty, and shall be suffered to carry on any trade, now considered by his majesty to be lawfully carried on by neutral ships.

Fifthly, That all vessels and goods belonging to persons residing in the Spanish colonies, which shall be detained by any of his majesty's cruisers after the date hereof, shall be brought into port, and shall be carefully preserved in safe custody, to await his majesty's further pleasure, until it shall be known whether the said colonies, or any of them, in which the owners of such ships and goods reside, shall have made common cause with Spain against the power of France.

And the right hon. the lords commissioners of his majesty's Treasury, his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, the judge of the high court of Admiralty, and the judges of the courts of Vice-admiralty, are to take such measures herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

DOWNING-STREET, JULY 9.

A Despatch, of which the following is a Copy, together with Enclosures, have been received from Major-general Spencer, by Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, dated off Cadiz, June 12, 1808.

His majesty's ship Atlas, off Cadiz, June 12, 1808.

MY LORD,

The French squadron consisting of five sail of the line and a frigate, having placed themselves in a defensive position, in the channel leading to the Caraccas, and out of the reach of the works of Cadiz, and having refused to listen to any terms, I have great satisfaction in reporting, that the Spanish gun and mortar boats, and the batteries erected for this purpose, on the isle of Leon, and near Fort Louis, commenced hostilities against the French ships, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th, and the firing continued, without interruption, on both sides, till night. It was renewed, on the part of the Spaniards, on the morning of the 10th, and partially continued till two, when a flag of truce was hoisted by the French, but the terms proposed being inadmissible, the Spaniards intend to recommence hostilities with an additional battery, to the eastward of Fort Louis, consisting of thirty 24-pounders. Admiral Purvis and myself wished to have co-operated in this attack; but the Spaniards, feeling themselves confident in their own force, have declined our offers of assistance.

The supreme council of Seville have nominated commissioners, and applied last night for passports, and a frigate to convey them to England, and they were also equally anxious to send feluccas with despatches to South America. Information having been received that a small French corps was assembling at Tavira, with a view of entering Spain by the river Guadiana, we have been requested to proceed against this corps, and either to attack them on the coast, or endeavour to prevent the further prosecution of their plans against Spain. I accordingly propose to sail immediately for this object, Lord Collingwood approving of it. Admiral Purvis had already detached three ships of war off the mouth of the Guadiana, and has offered every other necessary assistance, which Lord Collingwood has since confirmed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

B. SPENCER, Major-general.

Copy of a Letter from General Morla, Captain-general of Andalusia and Governor of Cadiz, addressed to their Excellencies Admiral Purvis and Major-general Spencer.

Admiral Rossilly, as your excellencies will observe by the annexed copy, has proposed to disarm, but upon conditions which I thought were inadmissible. Whatever may be his terms of surrender, I shall in no manner deviate from my promise; it is therefore necessary that I should have your consent, as

I have already said in my first conference with Brigadier-general Smith and Captain Sir John Gore, to whom I have pledged myself with simplicity and good faith. It will afford me considerable satisfaction to consult with your excellencies on all occurrences, incidents, and circumstances conducive to our common advantage, and contrary to the interests of the common enemy. Nothing gives me more real pleasure than the absolute confidence of your excellencies in my candour and sincerity; with which I remain your excellencies' most affectionate and devoted servant,

(Signed) THOMAS MORLA.

Cadiz, June 11, 1808.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Rossilly, addressed to General Morla, dated on board the Admiral's Ship, Hero Bay, off Cadiz, June 11, 1808.

CAPTAIN-GENERAL,

Obliged to defend myself on account of the inquietude inspired into the people of this province by my imposing attitude, I yesterday, in order to tranquilise them, proposed to your excellency to quit the bay. In case the English cannot accede to this proposal, I suggest the idea of disembarking my means of attack, and keeping my ships' companies on board; no colours shall be displayed on my squadron. Hostages shall be given for our security, our sick, and all the French people in the province, with their national and individual property. Hostages will be equally given on my part. The refreshments, water, and provisions necessary for my squadron shall be provided on my paying for them, as has hitherto been done. In short, I shall demand no conditions but those which are necessary for my honour and that of the people serving under my orders, and as are compatible with the public tranquillity. Deprived by my proposal of the means of defence against the exterior enemy, I demand security against them. Receive, captain-general, the renewal of my distinguished consideration, with which I am your excellency's most humble servant,

(Signed) ROSSILLY.

Copy of an Answer from General Morla to Admiral Rossilly.

EXCELLENT SIR, ADMIRAL ROSSILLY,

In answer to certain proposals and official demands transmitted by your excellency, which, although dictated by your honour, are unquestionably incompatible with mine, as must be evident to your excellency, I have to acquaint you, that I cannot accept any terms but an unconditional surrender. My honour and character not allowing me to depart in any way from my promises, I therefore inform you, that my orders from the superior council being positive with respect to the surrender of the squadron commanded by your excellency, I cannot enter into any conditions without previously consulting them. It is likewise my duty to consult with the English commanders, as, without their consent, I cannot compromise myself. For these reasons, I shall suspend my attack, until I have despatched these two expresses; availing myself, however, of the intermediate time to prepare other means for the attack. Nothing opposes the individual esteem entertained for your excellency, by your faithful servant,

(Signed) THOMAS MORLA.

Cadiz, June 11, 1808.

JULY 12.

Despatches, of which the following are Extracts, have been received from Major-general Spencer, dated on board his Majesty's Ship Windsor Castle, off Ayamonte, June 17, 1808.

MY LORD,

I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by the passing of the Nautilus from Lord Collingwood to Sir C. Cotton, to congratulate your lordship on the surrender of the French squadron of five line of battle ships and one frigate, in the harbour of Cadiz, to the Spanish arms, on the 14th instant, on which day the Spanish colours were flying on all the French ships. The particulars of this important and interesting event will, no doubt, be fully communicated to your lordship by Lord Collingwood. It is also very satisfactory for me to inform your lordship, that the movement I have made to this quarter, at the request of General Morla, has been attended with the happiest effects. The French troops are retiring in every direction towards Lisbon, except some very insignificant parties left to occupy the different small forts and posts on this side of Portugal. The Portuguese people are rising in all parts, encouraged greatly by our presence here; and the Spanish frontier on the Guadiana is thus effectually secured from any attack of the French.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) B. SPENCER, Major-general.

Extract of a Despatch from Major-general Spencer, dated on board his Majesty's Brig Scout, off Lagos, June 21, 1808.

MY LORD,

The French fleet having surrendered on the 14th, and the British commissioners having since embarked for England, I beg leave shortly to recapitulate the different events which have led to these desirable objects, and to state to your lordship the present situation of Spain and Portugal, as far as I have obtained correct information. The general feeling of the Spaniards had been for some time excited to the utmost degree of indignation at the conduct of the French. The information of the forced renunciation of the crown of Spain by Charles IV. Ferdinand, and all the royal family in favour of Buonaparte, appeared to be the signal of universal opposition to the views of France

The council of Seville, one of the principal provincial jurisdictions in Spain, have laid hold of some statutes in their constitution, which authorize their rejecting the orders of the supreme council of Madrid when the capital shall be in the power of foreign troops. The have therefore assumed an independent authority in the name of Ferdinand VII. whom they have proclaimed king; and after some previous steps, they have formally declared war against France, and have appealed to the Spanish nation to support them; and their supremacy has been acknowledged by the councils of several other provinces. In Andalusia they collected from 15 to 20,000 regular troops, and have put arms into the hands of upwards of 60,000 peasants. General Castanos is appointed commander in chief; and I understand they propose, out of the first levies to augment the establishment of the old regiments, to double their present numbers. Provincial assemblies are also forming in most of the large towns, and different depôts fixed upon for raising volunteers. They have a proportion of near 4,000 cavalry, and a large quantity of artillery, as Seville is a foundry, and one of the largest depôts in Spain. All accounts agree, that in every part of Spain the insurrections have commenced almost at the same period; many small detachments of the enemy, and many officers, have been cut off. General Dupont was on his march to Seville, and had already passed the Morena mountains when the insurrection took place. He has pushed on to Cordova, and, by the intercepted despatches, we learn he is strengthening himself there, and proposes to wait for reinforcements. In the mean time the Morena passes in his rear have been occupied by 5,000 Spaniards, the road has been broken up: and, I trust, all communication has been cut off. General D'Alrid had received orders to join him at Seville, with 4,000 men, who were to assemble at Alcorentin, but our arrival off Ayamonte, and the arming of all Spain, and the alarms in Portugal, having prevented this movement, I trust that General Junot will not now be able to detach any troops from Portugal, though we understand a French corps has been collected at Elvas, but I do not think it can exceed 4,000 men, though the reports of its strength are very various. At Faro the Portuguese have already risen, have taken or destroyed a detachment of about 200 men, have seized the arms and ammunition of the province, which the French had collected in a depôt, and also about 40,000 dollars in gold, which the French general had amassed.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-admiral Lord Collingwood, dated Ocean, off Cadiz, June 14, 1808.

SIR,

In my letter of the 12th instant, by the Alphea, I informed you that application had been made for a ship to carry to England commissioners appointed by the supreme council of Seville, to treat with his majesty's ministers on such matters as are important to the interests of both countries. The admiral who commands in the port of Cadiz being one of the deputed, they did not choose he should depart until the surrender of the French ships, which took place this morning. The Spaniards having constructed an additional battery of thirty heavy guns, and numerous gun and bomb vessels having taken their stations, the French ships struck their colours at seven o'clock in the morning, and soon after the Spanish were hoisted on board them. The French ships, I understand, are not at all injured, as the Spaniards wanted them for their own use; nor has there been much loss of men on either side. The governor some days since (and before I came here) requested of Major-general Spencer to proceed to Ayamonte, to oppose a detachment of the French army, which was said to be marching from Portugal by the coast; and yesterday the transports proceeded, under the protection of the Zealous, to that quarter where the Windsor Castle had conducted a detachment the day before.

June 15.—The governor of Cadiz has notified to me, that the commissioners will be ready to embark in two days. As the Revenge has been stationed near the town, where Sir J. Gore has had much intercourse with the governor and chiefs in command during the late operations, and witnessed the temper and disposition of the people, I have ordered that ship to receive them, that he may give to his majesty's ministers the information they may desire of what has come within his observation as to the present state of this part of Spain. Application has been made to me this evening by the supreme council at Seville and the governor of Cadiz, to give a passport to a Spanish frigate and four despatch vessels, to carry to the several governments and presidencies in the West Indies, information of the events which have happened in Spain, and their instructions to the governors; and also that a sloop of war may take out officers to that country, whose presence there is important; this they urge in preference to their going in a Spanish vessel, as it will convey a proof of their connexion with Great Britain.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) COLLINGWOOD.

Copy of a Letter received by Sir C. Cotton, Bart. from Captain Creyke, of his Majesty's sloop Eclipse, detailing the state of affairs at Oporto.

H. M. S. Eclipse, off the Bar of Oporto, June 20.

SIR,

Since the account I had the honour of delivering to you on the 10th of June, Oporto

has undergone two revolutions, and has been successively in the hands of the French and the subjects of the prince regent. After the Spaniards had delivered the forts into the custody of the Portuguese, and the national colours were every where hoisted, the French were again able to establish their authority, in consequence of the weak and undetermined measures of the governor, D'Oliveira, who is now confined as a traitor, and maintained it till the 16th, the day of Corpus Christi, a great national festival, when it had been usual for the Portuguese regiments to attend with colours flying. The Governor D'Oliveira, in consequence of orders from Junot, attempted to establish the French flag instead of the Portuguese at the procession. This violent attack on the national custom drew forth the murmurs of the populace to so great a degree, that an attempt to compromise on the part of the governor had no effect; and on the 18th, in the evening, the day before my arrival here, they were excited to such a degree of fury, that, countenanced by the priests, the people rose en masse, broke open the depôts, and supplied themselves with 25,000 stand of arms, and, together with the regulars, formed a most determined and enthusiastic army. From this moment all French authority ceased, and every man, either French, or suspected of being inclined to the French interest, was arrested. The Bishop of Oporto was elected as the new governor, and an army of 20,000 men sent to meet the French, who had advanced to the amount of 200, within six leagues of Oporto. The enthusiasm has communicated from one to the other, and the Portuguese provinces of Tralos, Montes, Minho, and the northern part of Beira, in imitation of the Spaniards, have risen in arms, determined to extirpate the French from their kingdom. From the most moderate accounts, besides what are at Oporto, I may estimate them at upwards of 100,000 men. All the regular regiments disbanded by the French are forming again with the greatest alacrity, and will soon join them. I have this day had an interview with his excellency the governor, conducted to him amidst the shouts and huzzas of the populace. To-morrow I send a party of men to mount the guns of a large Brazil ship, the command of which is given to an Englishman, and destined as a floating battery to defend the bridge, in case the French should have the temerity to approach, though such an event is not to be apprehended. If any requisition is made for powder, I shall comply with it, but they have at present abundance of arms, ammunition, and provisions. The detestation of the Portuguese to the French is so great, that Captain Jones and myself, after having begged the life of the French intendant of police, had the greatest difficulty in conveying him a prisoner to the boat, and the unbounded love and respect for the English alone prevented the enraged populace from tearing him to pieces.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. A. Crevke.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Digby, of his Majesty's Ship the Cossack, addressed to, and transmitted by the Right Hon. Lord Gambier.

His Majesty's Ship Cossack, off St. Andero, June 25, 1808.

MY LORD,

The last opportunity I had of writing to your lordship, I acquainted you of my intention to go St. Andero immediately, and afford every assistance in my power to the loyal inhabitants, and bring off any British subjects that might wish to come away, in the present uncertain state of the country; and I had intelligence that a French frigate in passage, accompanied by several gunboats, was expected to make a descent on that part of the coast; owing to the strong easterly winds and long calms, I did not get there till the 21st. The signal post displayed a flag of truce, which was answered by both ships. The captain of the port, Don Vincento Cammo, came on board; he told us the French army were soon expected to make an attack on the pass in the mountains that guarded the approach to the town; he invited us to anchor in Sardenero bay, which we did at five P. M. until he had made his report to the bishop, who was the present governor, he wished us not to land. No boat returning by one o'clock the next day, I concluded some sudden attack, or unexpected event must have taken place. In the afternoon a brig came out of the harbour full of people of all descriptions, who had left the town on the report that the French were advancing. I immediately got under weigh, and sent Captain Daly, of the Comet, up the harbour, to gain some confirmed intelligence, and should the report prove true, to reconnoitre the fort, and find out where the principal magazine was, and, if possible, to destroy it. Between eight and nine P. M Captain Daly returned with certain information, that the French army had gained the pass, and had halted only a few miles from the town, and were expected to enter that night or next day. Captain Daly also made every possible observation, and had himself spiked the guns in two forts near the town, and he requested to go and destroy the magazine, and the guns in the forts that guard the entrance of the harbour. I should certainly have sent the boats that night, but the great chance of their being taken by surprise, should the enemy advance, and the night being very dark and squally, with every appearance of bad weather, made me defer it till the next morning; at day-light we stood into the bay, and manned and armed two boats from each ship, under the orders of Captain Daly; he was

accompanied by Lieutenant H. M. Herbert, of the Cossack, and Lieutenant Read, of the royal marines, and several of the younger officers, who all volunteered their services; they left this ship soon after six o'clock; and landed about eight, spiked all the guns in Fort St. Salvador de Ano, and Fort Sedra, and wedged shot in the chambers of them, which renders them quite useless; the magazine was at some little distance, and had 500 whole barrels of powder in it, besides quantities of other stores; all which was completely destroyed, great part by throwing it over the cliffs into the sea, leaving sufficient to blow up the magazine; the train was laid for a considerable distance, and it was let off about ten o'clock, which instantly levelled the whole building to the ground; finding some more powder in Fort Sedra, a train was laid to it, which took effect, and blew part of the house and storehouse in it up; the two other forts on the west side of the bay they could not attempt, for the surf was so high it was impossible to land, and to walk round was too far from the boats, as they had not a moment to spare; having heard before they set fire to the first train, that the French had entered the town, and they expected a strong guard at the forts; the boats left the shore by eleven o'clock, and had just got round the point of de Ano, when a considerable body of French dragoons appeared on the hill, and took post near the smoking ruins of the magazine. I am sorry to say Captain Daly, and Lieutenant Read, of the marines, are much scorched, particularly Lieutenant Read, in setting fire to the last train, but am happy to find his eyes are safe, and he is doing well. Captain Daly speaks in high commendation of the zeal and exertion of every officer and man employed with him.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE DIGBY,

[This Gazette likewise contains the copy of a letter from the Hon. Captain Dundas, of his majesty's ship Euryalus, to Captain Graves, of the Brunswick, transmitted by Vice-admiral Sir J. Saumarez to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated in the Great Belt, June 12, 1808. giving an account of the boats of the Euryalus and Cruiser having burned two large troop vessels, and taking a gun-vessel of the largest dimensions, mounting two 18-pounders, with 64 men, at the entrance of the Naskon. The enemy had seven men killed, twelve wounded, and many drowned. On our side, one man only was slightly wounded.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE following spirited Declaration of War against France has been issued by the Junta at Seville :—

DECLARATION *of* WAR *against the* EMPEROR *of* FRANCE, NAPOLEON *the* FIRST.

FERDINAND the Seventh, King of Spain and the Indies; and in his Name the Supreme Junta of both,

France, under the Government of the Emperor Napoleon the First, has violated towards Spain the most sacred compacts—has arrested her monarchs—obliged them to a forced and manifestly void abdication and renunciation; has behaved with the same violence towards the Spanish nobles, whom he keeps in his power—has declared that he will elect a King of Spain, the most horrible attempt that is recorded in history—has sent his troops into Spain, seized her fortresses and her capital, and scattered her troops throughout the country—has committed against Spain all sorts of assassinations, robberies, and unheard-of cruelties; and this he has done, with the most enormous ingratitude to the services which the Spanish nation has rendered France, to the friendship it has shewn her, thus treating it with the most dreadful perfidy, fraud, and treachery, such as was never committed against any nation, or monarch, by the most barbarous or ambitious king or people. He has, in fine, declared, that he will trample down our monarchy, our fundamental laws, and bring about the ruin of the holy catholic religion.—The only remedy therefore for such grievous ills, which are so manifest to all Europe, is in war, which we declare against him.

In the name, therefore, of our king, Ferdinand the Seventh, and of all the Spanish nation, we declare war, by land and sea, against the emperor Napoleon the First, and against France; we are determined to throw off her domination and tyranny, and command all Spaniards to act hostilely against him, to do all possible damage, according to the laws of war, to place an embargo upon all French ships in our ports, and all property and effects, in whatever part of Spain they may be, whether belonging to the government or to the individuals of that nation. In the same maner we command, that no embarrassment nor molestation be done to the English nation, nor its government, nor its ships, property, or effects, nor any individual of that nation; we declare that there shall be open and free communication with England, that we have contracted, and will keep, an armistice with her, and that we hope to conclude a durable and lasting peace.

Moreover, we protest we will not lay down our arms till the emperor Napoleon the First has restored to Spain our king, Ferdinand the

Seventh, and the rest of the royal family, and has respected the sacred rights of the nation, which he has violated, as well as her liberty, integrity and independence.—And this we declare, with the understanding and accordance of the Spanish nation.

We command that the present solemn declaration be printed, posted, and circulated among all the people and provinces of Spain and America, that it may be known in Europe, Africa, and Asia.

Given in the royal palace of Alcazar, at Seville, this 6th of June, 1808.

By order of the supreme Junta of government,

MANUEL MARIA AGUILAR, Sec.
JUAN BAUTISTA PARDO, Sec.

The Pope has published an eloquent and interesting reply to the threats of Buonaparte, whose conduct towards his holiness is execrated by every catholic on the continent. It says in conclusion,

"Still his holiness will cherish the hope, that his majesty, rejecting the counsels of the enemies of the holy see, who have had recourse to every art to change his disposition, will revert to their former friendly correspondence, and be satisfied with the concessions made in the note of Jan. 28. If by the hidden purposes of the Most High, this should not take place, and his majesty, regardless of his own glory, and deaf to the calls of justice, should put his threats in execution, and take possession of the states of the church by right of conquest, overturning the government in consequence, his holiness will be unable to remedy such fatal occurrences; but he solemnly declares, that the first will not be a conquest, as his holiness is in peace with all the world, but will be an usurpation more violent than history can furnish; and the second will not be the result of conquest, but of that usurpation. He declares, at the same time, that it will not be the work of political genius and illumination, but an awful visitation of that God from whom all sovereignty is derived, and especially that given to the head of the church.—Bowing, in that event, with profound adoration, to the decrees of heaven, his holiness will find consolation in reflecting, that the Creator and Redeemer willed these things, and that all concurs to accomplish his purposes when his appointed time arrives."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

JUNE 24.

AT Guildhall, London, Joshua Jonathan Smith, and Claudius Stephen Hunter, Esqrs. were elected sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

JULY 2. Mr. White, Editor, and Mr. Hart, Printer, of the "Independent Whig" Newspaper, appeared in the court of King's Bench, to receive sentence for the publication of two libels, of which they had been found guilty; one on Judge Le Blanc, and the other on Lord Ellenborough. Mr. Holroyd and Mr. Clifford addressed the court in extenuation of punishment; for Mr. White on account of ill health, and as not being himself the author of the libels, which were written by Mr. Gale Jones and William Augustus Miles, Esq. and for Hart, as being merely the printer, and by no means accessary to any intentional offence. Judge Grose passed sentence as follows:—That the defendants, for the two libels, be imprisoned for the space of three years, White in Dorchester, and Hart in Gloucester jail; and that at the expiration of that time, they be obliged to give security for their good behaviour for five years, each in 500l. and sureties in 250l. each.

20. His majesty held a private levee at Buckingham-house, which was attended by the lord mayor, several aldermen, the recorder, and a great number of the common council, of the city of London, to present their loyal address, upon the present prosperous efforts of the Spanish patriots.—The address, which was read by the recorder, was as follows:—

"*To the King's most excellent Majesty.*

"The humble, dutiful, and loyal ADDRESS, of the LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN, and COMMONS, of the CITY of LONDON, in common council assembled.

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We, your majesty's loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common council assembled, with hearts full of dutiful affection to your royal person, and inseparably attached to the honour and prosperity of your government, humbly desire to approach your throne, and represent to your majesty the sentiments of a free and faithful people.

"While we contemplate with horror and indignation the atrocious perfidy and wanton violence employed by the ruler of France, to reduce under his yoke the Spanish monarchy and the Spanish people, we cannot refrain from expressing our joy and exultation at the pure and animating spirit of patriotism displayed by that high-minded and gallant nation, in defence of their dearest rights and privileges. They have appealed to the generous feelings of your majesty for protection and support, and they have not appealed in vain. You, sire, have felt as the sovereign of a free people, who, by extending his powerful aid

to a nation struggling for liberty and independence, holds forth to the world a happy and practical illustration of the blessings which his own subjects enjoy.

"The solemn declaration by which your majesty has been pleased to recognise the Spanish nation as a natural friend and ally, against the common enemy of all established governments; the frank, disinterested, and inspiriting pledge which you have given, that you have no other object than that of preserving unimpaired the integrity and independence of the Spanish monarchy; the wisdom, liberality, and promptitude of the measures consequently adopted by your majesty's government, have excited in our breasts the most lively and grateful sensations.

"We have to entreat your majesty's acceptance of our most cordial thanks for the noble and liberal system of policy by which your councils have been, and continue to be, actuated toward Spain; and we beg leave to assure you, that, in contributing to the success of your royal interposition in a cause at once so great and glorious, and so peculiarly congenial to the spirit and feelings of your people, no exertion shall be withheld, no sacrifice shall be spared on our part, to prevent twelve millions of fellow-freemen from being accursed with the most galling and profligate despotism recorded in the history of the world.

"In the measures which your majesty may think proper to adopt for accomplishing this great end, you may, sire, rely with the firmest confidence upon the affectionate, zealous, and enthusiastic support of your loyal citizens of London. We feel ourselves identified with the patriots of Spain: we sympathise in all their wants, we participate in all their wishes; and we humbly beg leave to express our fervent hope, that the glorious struggle in which the Spanish nation is engaged, aided by the energies, resources, and magnanimity of the British empire, may succeed, not only in asserting the independence of the Spanish monarchy, but in ultimately effecting, under the protection of Divine Providence, the emancipation of Europe, and the re-establishment of the blessings of peace. Signed by order of the court,

"HENRY WOODTHORPE."

His majesty received the corporation very graciously; and Lord Hawkesbury, as secretary of state for the home department, read the following appropriate reply:—

"I thank you for your very loyal and dutiful address.

"I accept with pleasure your congratulations on the prospect opened to the world, by the brave and loyal exertions of the Spanish nation against the tyranny and usurpation of France, and on the re-establishment of peace between Great Britain and Spain.

"In aiding the efforts of the Spanish nation, I have been actuated by no other motive than that of affording the most effectual and disinterested assistance to a people struggling for the maintenance of their ancient government and national independence.

"I have no doubt I shall continue to receive from you, and from all classes of my people, the same zealous and affectionate support which I have experienced on so many and on such important occasions."

They were very graciously received, and had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand.

BIRTHS.

OF SONS—The ladies of G. H. Rose, Esq. —of the Hon. W. H. Hare.—The Countess of Caithness;—at Twickenham, Lady E. Cole;—Lady Lambert;—the Countess of Abingdon;—the ladies of Sir F. Eden;—of the Hon. and Rev. T. de Grey, at Winchester House, Chelsea;—of W. Manning, Esq. M. P. for Evesham.

OF DAUGHTERS—Countess Clonmell;—Lady J. Buchanan;—Mrs. Forster, of Sealands, near Longtown, Cumberland, of three daughters.

MARRIAGES.

JUNE 3.

MR. John Hollingworth, son of Finch Hollingworth, Esq. of Boxley, in Kent, to Miss Winter, only daughter of Joseph Winter, Esq. of Maidstone.

At Bloomsbury Church, Daniel Davis, Esq. of Bloomsbury-square, to Mrs. Gann, of the Piazza coffee-house, Covent-garden.

Lord A. Somersot, brother to the Duke of Beaufort, to the Hon. Miss Boscawen.

Brigadier-general the Hon. R. Meade, to Miss Dalling, daughter of the late General Sir J. Dalling.

In St. James's Church, Liverpool, Mr. J. Lyon, to Miss Elizabeth Cross, both of West Derby. The bride's sister is stepmother and sister-in-law to the bridegroom; the father of the bridegroom is brother-in-law to the bride; and what is more remarkable, the bridegroom's father was godfather to the bride's sister.

Marriage and Death.—At Winsley, Mr. Robert Perry, of Wooley Lodge, aged 64, to Miss Elizabeth Bradfield, aged 21. The next morning Mr. Perry's hat was seen near the river, and upon further search, he was found drowned. It is supposed, that stooping down to wash himself, his feet slipped, and he unfortunately fell in. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict—*Accidental Death.*

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, at Chester, Mrs. Egerton Leigh, widow of the late Rev. Archdeacon Leigh.

Mrs. Margaret Fullarton, youngest daughter of the deceased General Fullarton, of Skeldon, spouse of Mr. James Dalrymple, merchant in Edinburgh.

At Greenwich, Lieutenant General William Borthwick, of the Royal Artillery, aged 76.

At Old Castle, county of Meath, W. English, Esq.

Eland Mossom, Esq. for many years a representative in the Irish parliament for the city of Kilkenny and borough of St. Canicer.

At Belfield, Dundrum, Michael Kavannagh, Esq. of Fleet-street, Dublin.

In Ely-place, Mr. Francis Fisher, late of Croydon.

At his house, near Eton, Admiral Boston, in the 70th year of his age.

At Burgh-hill, Norfolk, the wife of Major Paston, of Appleton, Norfolk.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Charlotte Wood, wife of Rollo Gillespie, and daughter of the deceased John Wood, Esq. late governor of the Isle of Man.

At Glasgow, Robert Dunlop, Esq. merchant.

At Sutton, near Hull, George Ryston, an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, aged 94. This veteran, who was in the battle of Dettingen and Culloden, and at the taking of Belleisle, was equally celebrated as a votary of Mars, Hymen, and Bacchus, having thice given up his penston to be serviceable to his king and country, been thirteen times married, and had six of his wives living at one time. The principal part of his subsistence for the last seven years, was water fortified with a due proportion of rum or gin.

At Rock Villa, near Glasgow, Robert Græme, Esq. Sheriff-substitute of Lanarkshire.

Bernard Shaw, Esq. late collector of Cork; that event took place under the following most distressing circumstances:—Mr. Shaw had been unwell for some time previous, and on that morning had gone from his country residence, at Monkstown, into Cork, to consult his physician; on his return, for the benefit of the air, he rode on the baroucheas at; but the carriage had proceeded but a short way, when he desired the coachman to stop, exclaiming, that he found a pain darting from his back to his heart. He was immediately removed into the carriage, and expired, almost instantaneously, in the arms of Mrs. Shaw.

At Roseyards, near Ballymony, the Rev. John Tennent, at the advanced age of 82, and upwards of 57 years pastor of the seceding congregation of that place. During this long period he never disappointed his congregation of a sermon, nor was prevented from preaching, by sickness or otherwise, even for a single sabbath.

At Clonakilty, county of Cork, in the prime of life, Townsend Beamish, Esq.

Mr. Sargent, many years an eminent surgeon in Plymouth; and on the following day his wife.

In Hornsey-lane, Highgate, aged 38, George Idle, Esq.

Wm. Simpson, Esq. of Parson's Green, cashier to the Royal Bank of Scotland.

In Eustace Street, Dublin, aged 74, Mr. James Vallance, bookseller.

Captain Campbell, formerly of the 52d regiment of Highlanders. He was supposed to be the last surviving officer who fought with Wolfe.

At Sheffield, Mr. James Holy, of Allen-street, silver-plater. As he was walking between White-croft and Hollis-street, he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and died almost instantly.

Of the scarlet fever, Miss Hannah Boger, daughter of Captain Boger, of the Royal Artillery stationed at Newcastle. What makes this event the more distressing is, that her sister, Miss Boger, was taken off by the same malady a fortnight ago.

JUNE 4. At Glencullen, near Kilternan, county of Dublin, aged 109 years 3 months and 17 days, Valentine Walsh, farmer. This venerable patriarch enjoyed a perfect state of health until a few days of his death, was a keen sportsman, and a constant companion of the famous Johnny Adair, of Kilternan; he was a jovial companion, much attached to his native whiskey, of which he drank regularly two quarts every day in grog, until a week before his death; for, like Boniface, he fed on his whiskey—eat of his whiskey, drank on his whiskey, and slept on his whiskey. His funeral was attended by above 500 persons from the neighbouring villages.

8. Near Yarrow, Yorkshire, Edward Meynell, Esq.

16. George Theakston, Esq. Christ Church, Surrey, solicitor; who, in his professional character, was looked up to with unlimited confidence; and who, as a husband, father, and friend, will be long remembered with love and esteem by all those who had the happiness to be connected with him in these several relations.

18. At Irongray, John Waugh, labourer, aged 83; and about twelve hours afterwards Mary Stott, his wife, aged 82. They had been married upwards of 60 years.

19. On board one of the transports lying at Cove; as Lieutenant Pratt, of the 5th regiment, was handing his father (who had come from Kinsale to see him) out of the ship, by some unlucky slip he missed his footstep, fell overboard, and never rose again. Thus fell, in the prime of life, a valiant young officer, equally distinguished for humanity and bravery.

20. At Soulbury, Bucks, the Rev. Edmund Wodley, aged 71, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the counties of Bucks and Beds; and on Thursday, the 14th July inst. Mrs. Wodley, widow and relict of the above, aged 78.

23 At Roscrea, Christopher Downer, Esq. M. D.

24. At Bath, Dansey Dansey, Esq. of Little Hereford, formerly major of the Worcestershire militia.

At Albany, aged 29, Captain John Croft, of the royal navy.

Mr. John Rogers and his eldest son, bankers, of Newport, Isle of Wight, set off from Lymington, in a sailing-boat, to go over to Yarmouth. They were rowed, it being calm, till they got near a place called Jack in the Basket; when a breeze springing up, they proposed to set the sails. Something being amiss at the top of the mast, one of the men got up to disengage it; he came down, but still found it entangled: he again, contrary to the advice of his companion, got up to the top of the mast; when he unfortunately upset the boat; all were precipitated into the water; and, melancholy to relate, Mr. Rogers, sen. was drowned. The body was picked up by a boat belonging to the Rose cutter, lying near, which came immediately to their assistance, before it had been in the water more than one minute. It was immediately taken back to Lymington; when every method recommended by the Humane Society was tried, with unremitted attention, for four hours, by all the medical gentlemen of that place, but without effect. Mr. Rogers, jun. caught hold of the keel of the boat, and supported himself till taken into the cutter's boat. The two watermen, who live at Cowes, swam to the mud on the opposite shore, where they were also relieved by the boat. Mr. Rogers was uncle to Lieutenant Woodford, of his majesty's ship Cruiser, who had his head and arm shot off in the attack at Copenhagen.

25. The Rev. Samuel Kettilby, D. D. late fellow of St John's College, and rector of Sutton, Bedfordshire, aged 73. Dr. K. was also chaplain of St. Bartholomew's hospital, vicar of St. Bartholomew's the Less, and one of the Gresham professors. M. A. June 21, 1762. B. D. May 23, 1767. D.D. July 8, 1772.

At his house in Percy-street, Rathbone-place, aged 71, Francis Morland, Esq. a magistrate for the county of Herts. He had for many years laboured under a painful illness, which he bore with becoming fortitude. He was beloved and respected by all who knew him, and his death will be long and sincerely lamented.

25. Aged 60, Mr. William Leader, late of Wells-street, coachmaker.

John Howard, Esq. of Argyle-street.

27. At the advanced age of 110 years and six months, Mary Ralphson, of Kent-street, Liverpool, born Jan. 1, 1698 (old style), at Lochaber, Scotland; married Ralph Ralphson, then a private in the army of Duke William: she followed the same, and was an attendant on her husband in several memorable engagements, both in England and Scotland. On the breaking out of the war in French Flanders, she embarked with the troops, and shared their toils and vicissitudes. In the battle of Dettingen, being on the field during the heat of the conflict, and surrounded by heaps of slain, she observed a wounded dragoon fall by her side; she disguised herself in his clothes, mounted his charger, and regained the retreating army, in which she found her husband, with whom she returned to England, and accompanied him in his after-campaigns with Duke William. She was chiefly subsisted, of late years, by the assistance of some benevolent ladies of Liverpool, who have contributed every thing in their power to her comfort and accommodation.

At Lyme Regis, of a scarlet fever, Mrs. Carter, wife of the Rev. Henry Carter, rector of Little Witterham, Berks.

28. At Sandgate, George Lockett, Esq. of Southampton-place, New-road.

At Edinburgh, Colonel Ross, of Balsaroch, late lieutenant-colonel of the 14th regiment of foot.

At Laurencekirk, the Right Rev. Jonathan Watson, a much-lamented bishop of the episcopal church in Scotland; having been a modest and worthy man, a sincere and faithful friend, an exemplary pastor, and a respectable divine.

29. Benjamin Cleaver, Esq. of Newport, Essex, aged 78.

30. Mrs. Garrow, wife of Wm. Garrow, Esq. of Bedford-row.

Mr. Robert Jones, of Mark-lane, brandy-merchant, a well known eccentric character, especially on the Custom-house quays. He is said to have died worth 500,000l. which will fall to a number of poor relations.

At the age of 60 years, Lieutenant-general Eyre Power Trench. He was taken ill at his house in Kilkenny, between the hours of one and two o'clock in the morning of the 27th, and expired at the same period on the morning of the 29th. Lieutenant-general Trench was brother to the late Earl of Clancarty. He adopted the army for his profession, of which he was an ornament for upwards of 40 years, he having embarked in it at an early period of life. He served in America, during the entire course of that unfortunate war; and raised, at his own expence, the 102d regiment of foot. He was appointed, in the first instance, to the command of the second battalion of the 27th regiment; soon after to the fifth garrison battalion; and he died in the command of the 2d West India regiment; the rank of brigadier-general was conferred upon him in the

year 1795; in 1798, he was appointed a major-general; and in 1805, a lieutenant-general. General Trench commanded in Connaught, his native province, in the years 1798 and 1799, where his vigilance and humanity were objects of admiration and gratitude. The body was conveyed from Kilkenny to the family burial place at Ballinasloe, the military attending in procession to a considerable distance.

July 1. In her 88th year, at her house in Paragon-buildings, Bath. Mrs. Jane Quicke. She was the only child of Thomas Coster, Esq. of Bristol, formerly a representative of that city in Parliament; who, by having some concerns in the tin-mines of Cornwall, was the first person to bring into notice the copper-ore found in that county, which now makes one of its chief staple commodities. She was first married to Robert Hoblyn, Esq. of Nantwhyden, Cornwall, who also represented Bristol in several successive Parliaments till the time of his death, by whom she left no issue. She was married secondly to John Quicke, Esq. of Newton-St. Cyres, Devon, and became his widow about thirty-two years since; by him she had one son, the present John Quicke, Esq. of the same place, who served, a few years since, the office of sheriff for Devonshire.

2. In Percy street, Mrs Russel Gloster, relict of the late Archibald Gloster, Esq. M. D. of Antigua.

At Dublin, Andrew Caldwell, Esq. distinguished for his literary pursuits, and encouragement of the fine arts.

At Carshalton, Surrey, Richard Shepley, Esq.

At her house in Upper Brook-street, Mrs. Isabella Pitt, aged 84, daughter of —— Pitt, Esq. formerly of Great Bealings, in Suffolk.

At Ramsgate, James Townley, jun. Esq. eldest son of James Townley, Esq. of that place.

3. At his house, in Ranelagh-street, Pimlico, in the 74th year of his age, of an apoplectic fit, Thomas Coles, Esq. one of the pages of his majesty's bed-chamber, and 33 years steward to the late John, Duke of Roxburgh.

In Dingle, county of Kerry, Lieutenant T. Eagar, of the royal navy. The public and private life of this young gentleman created universal respect, love, and esteem. His bravery was evinced on the most perilous services; he fought and bled for his country, and participated in his country's triumphs. On this head, it suffices to say, that he served four years on board the flag-ship of the illustrious and immortal Hero of the Nile.

5. Lady Campbell gave a great ball, at her house, in Wimpole-street. No pains or expence was spared to render the entertainment worthy of the numerous and distinguished persons who were invited and attended. The dancing commenced at an early hour. An elegant supper followed. Harmony and pleasure prevailed, until an event happened in the ball-room, which banished all happiness and comfort from the scene in a moment; this was no less than the sudden death of one of the dancers, Mr. Calvert, who actually dropped down dead, having burst a blood vessel in going down a reel. The utmost terror and distress were depicted in the countenance of every one of the guests: as for Lady Campbell she fainted from the fright. This melancholy event broke up the assembly, and most of the company departed in tears. Mr. Calvert, who was only 23 years of age, and was much respected in a very extensive circle of friends, was the son of Thomas Calvert, Esq. of North Audley-street.

6. In his 64th year, suddenly, and much regretted for his pleasantry and ready wit, William Churchill, Esq. of Henbury, Dorsetshire, of the same family as John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough; and the lineal representative by his mother's side, of the original stock from which the Lowndes's of Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire are sprung, his mother being Sarah Lowndes, the daughter and sole-heiress of John Lowndes, Esq. of Overton and Lea-hall, in Cheshire, and of Shepherd-well, in Kent. He was first married to Lady Louisa Greville, sister to the Earl of Warwick, by whom he has left a son and heir. His second wife, now a widow, was the relict of the late Earl of Strafford. Mr. Churchill was great nephew, and one of the heirs of Thomas Lowndes, Esq. a clerk in the Treasury, who founded an astronomical professorship at Cambridge; and who, at great expense and trouble, invented the bay salt that goes by his name.

Mr. Connor, box book-keeper, of the Manchester theatre, formerly joint manager, and long much esteemed as a respectable comedian. He had both experienced the smiles and frowns of fortune. When a boy, he was taken into the service of the celebrated comedian Edward Shuter, with whom he lived several years with fidelity and affection. His remains were interred at St. John's on the following Friday, attended by Mr. Cooke, Mr. M'Cready, Mr. Barrymore, &c.

At Sutton, on her way from Brighton, in the 16th year of her age, Miss Tibbits, only daughter of Charles Tibbits, Esq. of Barton, Seagrove, Northamptonshire; and the following day, Richard Tibbits, Esq. banker, of London, grandfather of the above deceased, at his house in Hornsey-lane, Highgate, in the 79th year of his age.

Aged 55, Mrs. Harrison, wife of Thomas Harrison, Esq. wine-merchant, of Brompton, and owner of the new Hummums, Covent-garden. She has left a large family of children.

7. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Right Hon. Lady Anne Wombwell, wife

of Sir George Wombwell, and second daughter of the late Earl of Fauconberg.

8. At Highgate, David Duvelaz, Esq. in the 84th year of his age. He had resided upwards of 40 years in the above village, and was one of the oldest merchants on the Royal Exchange.

10. In Clement's inn, Mr. T. Hurnall Shaw.

12. At his house, in Windsor, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Slingsby, stone-mason to his majesty: he was one of the oldest inhabitants, and a member of the corporation; was highly respected through life, and has left a widow and numerous family to lament his death.

Suddenly, aged 67, Mr. Francis Jackson, formerly a master-printer, of York.

13. At her apartments, in Great Portland-street, aged 74, Mrs. Pato, formerly of St. James's Palace.

At Pentonville, after only two hours illness, Mr. Edward Harris, a member of the Stock Exchange, and one of the proprietors of the New River.

14. A melancholy instance of the uncertainty of human life occurred in the family of Sir F. Eden, Bart. His son came home the preceding week from boarding-school, ill with the scarlet fever; and through the maternal attention and anxiety of Lady Eden, who had only lain-in a week, she caught the infection, to which she unfortunately fell a victim.

At her house, at Brighton, the Right Hon. the Countess of Bath. Sir James Pulteney, her husband, left her ladyship only on the preceding morning; her health, though far from good, not being considered worse than it had been for many days before. After an unpleasant night, her ladyship took breakfast as usual; and about mid-day, with a tolerable appetite, ate part of a roasted chicken, and drank a pint of mild ale. Mrs. Longfield, her ladyship's usual attendant, being, by permission, absent in London, the widow of her ladyship's deceased coachman, Mrs. Case, officiated in her room. It would almost seem that her ladyship had a presentiment of her approaching dissolution, from her uttering the following words to Mrs. Case, soon after taking the refreshments above-mentioned:—"Mary, I am better to-day, and I shall not give you much trouble to-morrow. But watch constantly by me to-day, Mary, for to me it will be a day of great consequence." For nearly two hours, however, after these words had been uttered, no serious apprehensions were entertained on her ladyship's account; when, in walking across her room, she tottered, and her strength seemed gradually to leave her. Mrs. Case, with considerable difficulty, and more alarm, now supported her ladyship to bed; which done, she rang the bell violently, and despatched a servant in great haste for medical assistance. Mr. Bond, the surgeon and apothecary that generally attended her ladyship, soon after arrived; but the moment he beheld his patient, he pronounced her to be in the agonies of death. Her ladyship survived his appearance but a very short time. An express was sent off for Sir James Pulteney, to apprise him of the sudden and unexpected event, who reached Brighton between eight and nine o'clock next morning, but set off to return to London about five o'clock the same afternoon. Soon after her ladyship's demise, a copious hæmorrhage gushed from the nose and mouth; by which it might appear, that the rupture of a blood-vessel about the region of the lungs was the immediate cause of her death. The body was put into a leaden shell, and soldered down on the 16th, the shroud which enveloped it being of white satin, trimmed with point-lace of the most expensive quality.

Her ladyship was daughter to the late Sir William, and wife to Sir James Pulteney, the present secretary at war.

On the 23d, the remains of the countess were removed from Bath-house, Piccadilly, for interment in Westminster-abbey. The procession was conducted with great state, in the following order:—

Six outriders, a plume of black feathers, blazoned with escutcheons of the family arms. The hearse, containing the body in a coffin of crimson velvet, ornamented by eight coronets on the sides and two at top, with double rows of gold nails, and a plate inscribed with the age of the countess (41 years) and the family arms. A coach and six, with a gentleman bearing a crimson and gold cushion, with the coronet of the countess bound with black crape. Thirteen mourning coaches followed, containing the mourners. Six horses in each coach were caparisoned with black velvet, bearing the arms of Bath, with supporters and motto, *Vis unita fortior*; they were also adorned with black velvet feathers, which made a most sumptuous appearance. More than sixteen private coaches belonging to the Pulteney family, and most of the nobility in town, finished the cavalcade. The procession arrived at the Abbey about two o'clock, and the corpse, covered by a beautiful pall, was carried through the great entrance. Two mourners from each mourning carriage then alighted, and followed the deceased to the cloisters, where her remains were interred in a vault immediately under the monument of Tuffnell the architect, and close to the grave of her father, the late Sir William Pulteney. Among the mourners were, Viscount Sidmouth, Lord Arden, Lord Holland, Lord Le Despencer, Sir John Johnson, G. Ferguson, Esq. and others of distinction.

The will of the late Countess of Bath, we understand, leaves to Sir James Pulteney the income, for his life, of all her personal property, amounting to near 600,000*l*. After his decease, this immense property is be-

queathed to her cousin, who was the wife of the Rev. Mr. Markham, son to the late Archbishop of York. This lady was divorced some years ago from her husband. She is the daughter of Sir Richard Sutton, and has lived, for several years, principally under Lady Bath's protection. The fortune is to descend to her children by Mr. Markham. Sir John Johnston, the Earl of Darlington, and Sir Richard Sutton all inherit very considerable estates. We do not hear of any other legacies.

At his works, at Bradley, in the county of Stafford, John Wilkinson, Esq. the great iron-master, at the advanced age of 80 years. He was a man endued with a great mind, and combined happily with it much energy and enterprise. He was a great promoter of public improvements, friendly to canals and to agriculture, and as an iron-master had few equals. By his invention, spirit, and enterprise, he was decidedly the first to bring that great branch of our national wealth and prosperity to its present state of perfection. Though he had lived to see, in his time, the iron trade rising into a great scale of importance, he still thought it in its infancy, and capable of much improvement. The loss of such a character, so extensively connected with the labouring classes of this country, cannot but be severely felt; but, ever friendly to objects of national improvement, he has left directions to his executors, as an important legacy to the community, to carry on his numerous works on their extended scale. Though frugal in his habits and manners, he was not sparing in expensive experiments for the advancement of his favourite object, the iron trade, in which he had acquired, what he justly merited, a very ample fortune. He has directed his body to be buried, in an iron coffin, at his seat at Castle Head, in Lancashire, where he had created a considerable increase to his property by reclaiming a large tract of moss-land, which has been spoken of by agriculturists as among the first efforts of the kind in this or in any other country. It is hoped that a biographical sketch of this great man will be shortly given, by those persons who were well acquainted with his undertakings and improvements, that they may serve as an example to others worthy of imitation.

15. At Perth, Thomas Marshall, Esq. provost of that city, where his name will long be remembered with affection and gratitude. His illness was originally occasioned by one of those magnanimous actions which marked his character. Seeing, from a window that overlooks the river Tay, a man struggling in the stream for life; he ran across the bridge, and suddenly plunged into the water to save him. The extraordinary exertion proved fatal to himself, and brought upon him the complaint which ended only with his life. To his private virtues were added great activity and public spirit. His native town has been improved, ornamented, and extended in an astonishing manner under his auspices; and the situation, on which stand the public seminaries, is his gift. His death is regarded by the inhabitants as a public loss:—on the day of his funeral all the shops were shut up, and ten thousand people followed him to the grave; among whom his Grace the Duke of Athol condescended to confer upon him this mark of attention.

16. At Turnham-green terrace, aged 88, Mrs. Hannah Bunting.

After a severe indisposition, Mrs. Marshall, wife of Mr. G. Marshall, of Pond-street, Sheffield, merchant. Mrs. Marshall was married at Darlington only on the 29th ult.

Mr. Mountain, proprietor of the Saracen's-head inn, Snow-hill. Returning home in a coach, he was suddenly taken ill, and instantly expired.

At Sunbury, Sir John Legard, Bart. of Ganton, Yorkshire, aged 50. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his brother, now Sir Thomas Legard, Bart.

In John-street, Bedford-row, Ensign George Strange Nares, only son of the late Captain George Strange Nares, of the 70th regiment of foot.

17. At his house in Dean-street, South Audley-street, Sir Gilbert Affleck, after an illness of three weeks. Lady Affleck immediately left town for Holland House.

At her brother's house, at Cranbrook, in the 68th year of her age, Mrs. Paine, wife of the notorious Tom Paine, author of "The Rights of Man," to whom she was married at Lewes, in Sussex, in the year 1761. She had lived only three years with this *asserter of rights*, when a separation took place, occasioned by his brutal behaviour to her, since which she has lived with her friends. She was the daughter of Mr. Olive, a respectable tradesman in Lewes. She lived much respected, and died sincerely lamented—a firm believer in Christ and the truths of the Christian religion.—May his last days be like her's!

Mrs. Billingsley, wife of Edward Billingsley, Esq. of Hockwold, Norfolk.

18. Mrs. B. Levy, of Mount-street, Whitechapel. Her death was occasioned by incautiously eating ice-cream when overheated; which brought on an inflammation, and suddenly terminated the existence of a most amiable young woman, who had scarcely attained her 21st year.

After an illness of many years, aged 67, at Cotesbatch, Leicestershire, the Rev. Robert Marriott, LL.D. rector of Cotesbatch, and of Gilmorton, in the same county.

At Petham, near Canterbury, the Rev. Thomas Randolph, vicar of the united parishes of Petham and Waltham, and rector of Saltwood and Hythe. He was a son of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Randolph, president of C. C. College, Oxford, and brother to the Bishop of Bangor.

19. At her house in Portman-square, aged 75, after a long illness, the Right Hon. Dowager Lady Middleton, of Warwickshire.

At Maryland Point, after a few hours illness, occasioned by a fall from a gig, aged 31, Thomas Court, Esq. of St. Helen's-place.

At Southwood, Highgate, in her 69th year, Mrs. Longman, widow of the late Thomas Longman, Esq. of Hampstead.

20. At Clifton, after a lingering illness, Henry Metcalfe, Esq. of Merton House, Northumberland.

21. After a few days illness, John Richardby, Esq. at Hackney.

23. At his house near Black-friars'-road, at an advanced age, Mr. Barthelemon, the celebrated performer on the violin. He had been upwards of half a century in this country. He was an excellent musician, and was once considered as a first-rate performer on the violin; but the style has changed since he was in vogue, though to the last he was much admired for his taste and skill in playing the works of Corelli, and some of the old masters. He was a very amiable man in private life. Soon after he came into this country, he married a Miss Young, who was a singer of considerable reputation in her day, and whose sister was married to the Hon. Mr. Scott, a barrister, and the brother of the late Lord Deloraine. Mr. Scott was many years in Drury-lane theatre as a vocal performer. Mr. Barthelemon formerly led the band at Vauxhall, but latterly very seldom came forward as a performer in public.

24. The Hon. Henry Ramsay, at the house of his brother, the Hon. William Maule, in Spring-garden. This young gentleman was in the naval service of the East India company; and when last in China was drawn into a duel with a brother officer, in which he received a wound in the head, that, on his return to England, required the operation of the trepan. It was performed last week by Mr. Home, with every prospect of success; but inflammation ensued, and baffled all medical skill.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Jamaica, Charles Cecil, second son of Sir Cecil Bisshopp, and late of the Maros frigate. The ship was wrecked in an attempt to destroy some batteries in the neighbourhood of the Havannah; and this young officer having exerted and exposed himself, in spite of the cautions of his friends, was attacked on his arrival at Jamaica by the yellow fever, which soon proved fatal.

At Port Royal, Jamaica, in April last, of the yellow fever, after five days illness, Mr. Richard Stevens, commander of his majesty's packet the Princess Amelia. Mr. Stevens was a veteran seaman, who had encountered the vicissitudes of almost every climate, and had the honour to be known to and regarded by his majesty, when Mr. Stevens was master of the St. Fiorenzo frigate, which lay at Weymouth some years ago, to attend the royal family during a summer's excursion to that place.

On the 8th of May, at Quebec, in Upper Canada, beloved and lamented, Mrs. Sarah Mountain, sister of the Right Rev. Bishop of that province.

At Petersburgh, the Princess Elizabeth Alexandrina, aged two years, daughter of the Emperor Alexander.

A short time since, in the East Indies, Lieutenant Charles Turner, of his majesty's ship Belliqueux, son of Mr. Charles Turner, of Mount Hill House, Rochester, who was stabbed by a person when in the act of boarding an enemy's armed vessel, called a prou, by which the service has lost a person of great courage, and an expert navigator. His brother officers were extremely hurt at his loss, particularly his Captain (G. Byng, Esq.), with whom he has sailed during the war.

Mr. George Simpson, first lieutenant of the Fox frigate, and second son of the Rev. William Simpson, of Edinburgh. When gallantly leading a boarding party in the late enterprise at Batavia, he received a musket-ball in the neck, and instantly expired. He was a young officer of the highest promise.

Soon after his arrival at Malta, from England, in the Volontaire, Alfonso, Count de Beaujolais, youngest of the three sons of Philip Egalité, Duke of Orleans. The Duke de Montpensier, Anthony Philip, second of the sons of Egalité, died about a year ago, near this metropolis. He was a prince of some talents, in particular for painting; in which art he was such a proficient, that it was believed he might have acquired both reputation and subsistence by his performances in that line, if he had been driven to the necessity of practising it for support. The Duke de Montpensier, and his brother the Count de Beaujolais, were only of the age of fourteen and twelve, when the French revolution broke out in 1789. On the execution of their father in 1793, they were shut up, by order of the National Assembly, in the fort of Notre Dame de la Garde, near Marseilles. In an attempt to effect his escape from that fortress, the Duke de Montpensier fell, and fractured his leg.—Their elder brother, the Duke de Chartres, now Duke of Orleans, having quitted France previous to his father's imprisonment and death, wandered over a large part of Europe. The present Duke of Orleans, who is not yet thirty-five years old, went with his brother, the Count de Beaujolais to Malta, only a few weeks ago. His health is said to be in a precarious state, and with him would expire that branch of the illustrious house of Bourbon. He descends from Louis XIII. and Anne of Austria, by Philip, younger brother of Louis XIV. who was the father of the famous regent duke.

MONTHLY STATE OF COMMERCE.

London, 20th July, 1808.

THE BRAZILS. *(Concluded.)*

By way of concluding our desultory remarks on this country, speculation may be allowed to range somewhat at large, on the probable consequences that will ensue for the benefit of our united kingdoms, by the late arrival and establishment of the regal power; which, if carried on upon the principles of sound policy, the population must, and certainly will rapidly increase, and possibly in less than a century be augmented beyond the bounds of any probable calculation that can be made at this time: the consumption of European manufactures will consequently keep pace with it; and Britain, the first of manufacturing and commercial nations, and mistress of the ocean, will, instead of an *indirect* communication through Lisbon, as heretofore, become possessed of a *direct* and uninterrupted trade with this continent; whilst her fleets will be able, whenever requisite, to protect the coast of Brazil, as well as the commerce of both nations, against the attacks of France, or any other power. Mutual advantages of such magnitude cannot fail of producing an alliance, both political and commercial, of the most beneficial tendency to both kingdoms: Brazil will, for some length of time, stand in need of our protection, and it must indeed, at all times, be highly conducive to her interest to have Great Britain for her ally; its distance from Europe, and the protection of this country, must effectually secure the Brazilian kingdom, and its commerce, from being annoyed by any European enemy; and the mutual advantages of such an alliance must, to the most casual observer, appear both reciprocal and conspicuous; to Britain it will afford a lucrative and extensive trade; to Brazil, tranquillity, security, and consequent population, as before stated.

Mining and agriculture will most probably employ the industry of the Brazilians for the present, and centuries may elapse before the establishment of manufactures, to any extent, will become an object of either national or individual attention. We are justified in drawing this inference, by thinking, that as the Portuguese established so few in their European kingdom, they will not turn their thoughts that way in their American one. With this prospect before us, what may we not promise to ourselves, from an almost exclusive trade with a country of such extent; whose riches, and capability of improvement, have never yet been fully investigated, and from which our manufacturers will draw an abundant profit, as few others can stand in competition with them, either as to the excellence of the fabrics, or the capitals with which they are carried on. Such being the case, we have only, by way of conclusion, to congratulate our merchants and traders on the extensive market now open to their industry, which, taken together with the favourable appearances that Spain holds forth to us at this time, promises, under the guidance of Providence, a succession of brilliant prospects; which, as they ripen into events, we shall not fail to notice, in the manner we have already adopted, in our brief account of the Brazils.

We have the gratification, since our last, of announcing the arrival of a fleet from the Leeward Islands, of nearly 200 sail; of one from Jamaica, of 82 ditto, exclusive of those which are missing or put back; also of another from China, of 8 sail.

London, June 29, 1808.

Cargoes of the True Briton, Henry Addington, Cumberland, Britannia, Nottingham, Cuffnells, Scaleby Castle, and Retreat extra ship, from China.

Tea———	Bohea, 1,400 whole chests, 800 half chests, and 2,400 quarter ditto	780,573 lbs.
	Best ditto, 29,028 chests	2,579,465
	Congou, 51,421 ditto	4,490,584
	Campoi, 8,862 ditto	705,757
	Souchong, 1,472 ditto	101,030
	Pekoe, 991 ditto	60,631
	Twankay, 13,611 ditto	1,066,149
	Ditto Superior, 2,543 ditto	169,914
	Hyson Skin, 2,884 ditto	187,126
	Hyson, 4,363 ditto	284,947
		10,426,126 lbs.

Raw Silk, 420 chests, 41,929 lbs.
Nankeen cloth, 97,300 pieces.

Besides other goods, the particulars of which are not yet known.

At the Company's sale of pepper, which took place on the 12th instant,

The black pepper sold from 10¾d. to 11¾d. per lb.
white ditto ——— 2s. 1d. to 2s. 6¼d. ditto
mixed ditto ——— 1s. 4¾d. to 1s. 7¾d. ditto.

London, June 29, 1808.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies do hereby declare, that they will put up to sale, at their ensuing September sale, besides those goods already declared, the following, viz.

Company's Surat prohibited goods, 60,813 pieces of various descriptions,
On Wednesday, August 3, prompt the 18th of November following,

Also,

Company's Coast white, and Surat white, piece goods, 328,072 pieces ditto
Coast Muslins..... 847 ditto
Ditto prohibited..... 30,847 ditto
Ditto ditto subscription..... 10,489 ditto long cloth blue
Surat calicoes..... 5,354 ditto white, and white dotties
And 218 packages, more or less, prohibited piece goods in private trade and privilege,
On Thursday, September 1, 1808, prompt the 13th of January, 1809.

And on Wednesday, September 7, prompt the 2d of December following, including private trade and prize,

Bohea Tea.....	600,000
Congou and Campoi.....	4,500,000
Pekoe and Souchong	200,000
Singlo and Twankay	900,000
Hyson Skin.....	100,000
Hyson	250,000
	6,550,000 lbs.

Likewise, on Friday, September 30, prompt the 30th of December following, the spices as mentioned hereunder, viz.

Company's cinnamon..... 168,000 lbs.
Tinnevelley ditto ..... 8,000 ditto
Private trade and privilege nutmegs, 38 chests, 3 boxes.
Nutmegs and cloves, 12 chests, 6 boxes.
Long nutmegs, 2 boxes.
Mace..... 557 ditto

Prize, per Batavier	Cloves.....	15,000 ditto
	Nutmegs.....	45,000 ditto
	Mace	9,000 ditto

Also other prize spices, of which an account will be published as soon as they can be ascertained.

SALES OF WEST INDIAN PRODUCE.

June 21st to June 28th.

957 hogsheads, 68 tierces sugar.....from 61s. 6d. to 73s. 6d. per cwt.
767 ditto, 39 casks, 727 bags coffee.....from 60s. 0d. to 116s. 0d. per cwt.
57 bags pimento .....from 10d. to 11d. per lb.

June 28th to July 5th.

202 hogsheads, 4 casks, 1723 bags coffee....from 65s. 0d. to 120s. 0d. per cwt.
53 bags Barbadoes ginger .....from 78s. 0d. per cwt.

July 5th to July 12th.

40 hogsheads St. Lucia clayed sugar .....from 72s. 6d. to 81s. 0d. per cwt.
445 ditto, 52 casks Muscovado ditto.....from 60s. 6d. to 67s. 0d. per cwt.
558 ditto, 21 casks, 956 bags coffee.....from 65s. 0d. to 119s. 6d. per cwt.
169 serons, 2 barrels Spanish indigo .....from 4s. 8d. to 7s. 6d. per lb.
525 bags pimento, bonded.....from 11¾d. to 1s. 0d. per lb.

July 12th to July 19th.

705 hogsheads, 104 casks, 1,740 bags coffee from 70s. 0d. to 123s. 6d. per cwt.
15 serons Carracca indigo .....from 7s. 2d. to 8s. 10d. per lb.
6 ditto Guatimala ditto..... from 5s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per cwt.

Average price of brown or Muscavado sugar, per cwt. exclusive of the duties of customs thereon,

For the week ending June 15, was 40s. 6½d. per cwt.
For the week ending June 22, was 39s. 7½d.
For the week ending June 29, was 38s. 4½d.
For the week ending July 6, was 39s. 10½d.
For the week ending July 13, was 39s. 6½d.

SALES OF AMERICAN PRODUCE.

June 21st to June 28th.

576 bags Brazil rice ..... from 34s. 0d. to 42s. 0d. per cwt.

June 28th to July 5th.

537 whole barrels Carolina rice ..... from 34s. 0d. to 38s. 6d. per cwt.
284 bags ditto ..... from 25s. 0d. to 27s. 6d. per cwt.

July 5th to July 19th.

150 barrels superfine American flour ..... from 43s. 0d. to 44s. 0d. per barrel.
384 ditto and 183 half barrels Carolina rice ..... from 33s. 0d. to 42s. 0d. per cwt.
1,165 bags Brazil ditto ..... from 26s. 0d. to 34s. 6d. per cwt.

Alum, English	ton	£	22	0	0	to	23	0	0	Iron, Pig, British	ton	£	7	0	0	9	0	0
Anniseeds, Alicant	cwt.		7	7	0		7	15	0	Ditto, in bars			15	0	0	16	0	0
Ditto German			0	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto Swedish, bars			23	0	0	24	10	0
Ashes, American Pot			3	17	0		4	10	0	Ditto Norway			24	0	0	25	0	0
Ditto Pearl			3	13	0		4	2	0	Ditto Archangel			25	0	0	26	0	0
Barilla, Carthagena			3	16	0		4	0	0	Juniper Berries, German	cwt.		4	0	0	4	5	0
Ditto Sicily			3	10	0		3	12	0	Ditto Italian			3	15	0	4	2	0
Ditto Teneriffe			3	9	0		3	11	0	Lead in pigs	fod.		27	0	0	28	0	0
Bark, Oak British, 45 cwt.	L.		35	10	0		38	0	0	Ditto red	ton		26	0	0	27	0	0
Ditto Foreign			10	10	0		15	0	0	Ditto white			42	0	0	42	1	0
Brandy, Cogniac	gal.		1	1	0		1	2	0	Lignum Vitæ, American			15	0	0	27	10	0
Ditto Spanish			0	19	6		1	0	0	Ditto Tortola			0	0	0	0	0	0
Camphire, refined	lb.		0	4	10		0	5	0	Logwood, Camp.			19	10	0	21	0	0
Ditto unrefined	cwt.		19	10	0		22	0	0	Ditto Honduras Chipt			17	0	0	18	0	0
Cochineal, garbled	lb.		1	4	0		1	10	0	Ditto Unchipt			uncertain					
Ditto East Indian			0	4	6		0	6	6	Ditto Jamaica Chipt			17	0	0	17	15	0
Coffee, fine	cwt.		5	15	0		6	0	0	Ditto Unchipt			uncertain					
Ditto ordinary			3	10	0		4	10	0	Madder Roots, Smyrna	cwt.		5	10	0	6	5	0
Ditto Mocha in Time			12	0	0		12	15	0	Ditto Dutch Crop			7	10	0	8	16	0
Copperas, Green	lb.		0	6	0		0	7	0	Mahogany, Honduras	ft.		0	1	1	0	1	5
Ditto White			0	0	0		0	5	0	Ditto Jamaica			0	1	1	0	1	9
Cotton-wool, Surinam			0	2	0		0	2	2	Ditto Hispaniola			0	1	3	0	2	0
Ditto Jamaica			0	1	4½		0	1	8	Molasses	cwt.		1	11	0	1	12	0
Ditto Smyrna			0	1	4		0	1	6	Oak plank, Dantzic, 4 & 3 inch	load		11	0	0	12	0	0
Ditto Bourbon			0	2	1		0	2	8	Oil, Lucca	25 gal. jar		1	10	0	1	13	0
Ditto Pernambucca			0	2	3		0	2	5	Ditto Spermaceti	ton		95	0	0	96	10	0
Ditto East Indian			0	1	3		0	1	4	Ditto Whale, Greenland			29	0	0	31	10	0
Currants, Zant	cwt.		4	12	0		4	18	0	Ditto Southern			34	0	0	36	0	0
Deals, Dantz. Fir, 3 in. 40 f. piece			2	12	0		2	15	0	Ditto Florence	half chest		4	0	0	4	5	0
Ditto 2½ 36			1	9	0		1	12	0	Opium, Turkey	lb.		1	8	0	1	11	0
Ditto 2 30			1	8	0		0	0	0	Orchilla, Canary	ton		225	0	0	240	0	0
Elephants' Teeth 1. 2. 3.	cwt.		30	10	0		35	10	0	Ditto Cape de Verd			130	0	0	150	0	0
Ditto 4. 5. 6.			24	0	0		30	0	0	Ditto Madeira			0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Scrivell			18	0	0		24	0	0	Pimento	lb.		0	1	8	0	1	9
Figs, Turkey			5	5	0		5	10	0	Pitch, American	cwt.		0	15	0	0	16	0
Flax, Riga	ton		107	0	0		112	0	0	Ditto Stockholm			0	19	0	1	0	0
Ditto Petersburg, 12 head			106	0	0		112	0	0	Ditto Archangel			0	17	6	0	19	0
Fustick, Jamaica	ton		20	0	0		22	10	0	Quicksilver	lb.		0	4	5	0	4	6
Ditto Cuba			24	0	0		25	10	0	Raisins, Bloom	cwt.		7	18	0	9	0	0
Galls, Turkey	cwt.		5	5	0		7	7	0	Ditto Malaga			2	12	0	3	10	0
Geneva, Hollands	gal.		1	3	0		1	8	0	Ditto Sun			4	15	0	5	5	0
Ditto English			0	9	6		0	14	0	Ditto Muscadine			10	0	0	12	12	0
Ginger, Jamaica, White	cwt.		4	16	0		6	12	0	Rice, Carolina			1	18	0	2	5	0
Ditto Black			2	8	0		3	10	0	Ditto East Indian			1	15	0	2	11	0
Ditto Barbadoes			3	16	0		4	5	0	Rum, Jamaica	gal.		0	5	0	0	6	0
Ditto East Indian			3	2	0		4	0	0	Ditto Leeward I.			0	3	10	0	5	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey	cwt.		6	5	0		13	0	0	Saltpetre, East India Rough	cwt.		4	2	0	4	4	0
Ditto Seneca			5	0	0		5	10	0	Ditto British Refined			4	10	0	4	12	0
Ditto Sandrach			8	8	0		9	0	0	Shellack			5	0	0	10	0	0
Ditto Tragacanth			24	10	0		26	10	0	Sholnack, Faro			1	6	0	1	8	0
Ditto Mastic	lb.		0	5	8		0	6	0	Ditto Malaga			1	5	0	1	7	0
Hemp, Riga Rhine	ton		100	0	0		105	0	0	Ditto Sicily			1	8	0	1	9	6
Ditto Petersburg clean			100	0	0		105	0	0	Ditto Oporto			0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto East Indian			75	0	0		90	0	0	Silk, Thrown, Piedmont	lb.		2	16	0	4	0	0
Hides, English			15	0	0		24	0	0	Ditto Bergam			0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Buenos Ayres			0	0	5		0	0	6	Silk, Raw, China, 3 Mos. Sm.			0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Dutch salted			0	0	3½		0	0	8	Ditto 6 ditto			1	16	0	2	10	0
Ditto Spanish			0	0	5½		0	0	8	Ditto Bengal, Sm. Sk. g.			1	2	0	1	10	0
Indigo, Caracc. No. 1s & 2d			0	10	6		0	11	9	Ditto Novi			1	10	0	2	10	0
Ditto East Indian Blue & Purp.			0	9	3		0	12	0	Ditto Organzine			2	5	0	3	6	0
Ditto Brazil			0	3	6		0	6	6									

		£			to £		
Sugar, Jamaica	C.	3	4	0	3	4	0
Ditto East India		3	0	0	4	11	0
Ditto Lumps		5	3	0	5	8	0
Ditto Single Loaves		4	15	0	5	11	0
Ditto Double Ditto	lb.	0	1	3	0	1	9
Tallow, English	cwt.	4	2	6	0	0	0
Ditto Russia, candle, white		4	10	0	0	0	0
Ditto, yellow		4	15	0	0	0	0
Ditto, Buenos Ayres		4	14	0	4	15	0
Tar, Archangel	lb.	2	0	0	2	2	0
Ditto, Stockholm		2	2	0	2	4	0
Ditto, American		1	15	0	2	2	0
Tin in blocks	cwt.	5	18	0	0	0	0
Ditto, Grain, in blocks		7	7	0	0	0	0
Turpentine, American		1	16	0	2	12	0
Tobacco, Maryl. yellow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ditto, Mid. brown		0	0	9½	0	1	1
Ditto, Long Leaf		0	0	8	0	0	9

		£			to £		
Tobacco, Virg. York River	lb.	0	0	9½	0	1	1
Ditto, James River		0	0	9½	0	1	1
Wax, English	cwt.	15	15	0	17	10	0
Ditto Dantzic		15	0	0	19	15	0
Ditto African		9	15	0	11	0	0
Ditto American		14	15	0	15	10	0
Whale-fins, Greenland	ton	26	10	0	28	0	0
Ditto S. Fishery		21	0	0	26	0	0
Wine, Red Port	pipe	75	0	0	105	0	0
Ditto Lisbon		82	0	0	95	0	0
Ditto Madeira		74	0	0	125	0	0
Ditto Calcavella		90	0	0	100	0	0
Ditto Sherry	butt	80	0	0	105	0	0
Ditto Mountain		65	0	0	80	0	0
Ditto Vidonia	hogs.	70	0	0	85	0	0
Ditto Claret		44	0	0	95	0	0
Yarn, Mohair	lb.	0	4	6	0	8	10

PRESENT PRICES
OF
Canal, Dock, Fire Office, Water Works, and Brewery Shares, &c. &c.
at the Office of Messrs. L. WOLFE *and Co.*

21st July, 1808.

London Dock Stock .....116l. per cent.
East India ditto .....119l. per cent.
West India ditto.....151l. per cent.
Commercial Dock Shares .....127l. ditto
Grand Junction Canal .....113l. per share.
Grand Surrey Canal .....60l. per share.
Imperial Fire Insurance .....8 per cent. premium.
Globe Fire and Life ditto.....116l. per cent.
Albion ditto ditto ..... 2 per cent. premium.
Hope ditto ditto .....21s. per share premium.
Rock Life Assurance..... 5s. per share premium.
East London Water Works .....30l. per share premium.
West Middlesex ditto.....13l. per share premium.
South London ditto.....43l. per share premium.
London Institution ..... 84 guineas per share.

LEWIS WOLFE and Co. Canal and Dock Brokers,
No. 9, Change-alley, Cornhill.

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.
By THOMAS BLUNT, No. 22, CORNHILL,
Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty,

At Nine o'Clock, A.M.

1808	*Barom*	*Ther.*	*Wind.*	*Obser.*
Jun. 25	29.97	65	N	Fair
26	29.96	66	NE	Ditto
27	29.99	62	N	Ditto
28	30.02	55	N	Ditto
29	30.07	60	N	Ditto
30	30.28	62	E	Ditto
July 1	30.10	66	E	Ditto
2	29.99	62	NE	Ditto
3	29.97	64	NW	Ditto
4	29.95	62	SW	Ditto
5	29.90	60	NE	Ditto
6	30.05	63	NW	Ditto
7	30.07	66	W	Ditto
8	29.97	65	SW	Ditto
9	29.96	64	W	Rain
10	30.10	66	SW	Fair
11	30.15	70	S	Ditto

1808	*Barom*	*Ther.*	*Wind.*	*Obser.*
July 12	30.07	77	SE	Fair
		89	S at 3	P.M.
13	29.95	82	SE	Fair
		91	S at 3	P.M.
14	29.96	83	NW	Fair
15	29.96	72	E	Ditto
16	29.89	73	SE	Ditto
17	29.91	74	SE	Ditto
18	30.00	75	SSE	Ditto
19	29.86	77	SSE	Ditto
20	29.77	73	S	Ditto
21	29.69	68	S	Ditto
22	29.70	68	S	Ditto
23	29.77	69	S	Ditto
24	29.75	75	S	Ditto
25	29.75	67	NNW	Rain
26	29.76	62	NW	Fair

JOYCE GOLD, PRINTER, SHOE-LANE.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JULY, 1803.

Days	Bank Stock	3 per Ct Consols	3 perCt Reduc	4 perCt Consol	Navy 5 perCt	New 5 perCt	Long Anns.	4 perCt Scrip.	Imp. 3 perCt	Imp. Anns.	Irish 5 perCt	So. Sea Stock.	So. Sea Anns.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exche. Bills.	StateLot. Tickets.	Cons. for Ac.
Jun. 25	——	——	63	83⅞	——	——	18 11-16	2	67	7 11-16	96½	——	——	——	1s pr.	6s pr.	21l 0s	69⅛ a ¼
27	——	——	68⅜	84¼	——	——	18¾	2¼	——	——	——	——	——	——	1s pr.	6s pr.	21l 0s	69⅜ a ⅝
28	240½	——	68½	84¼	——	——	13 11-16	2½	67¼	——	——	——	——	——	par	6s pr.	21l 0s	69⅜ a ½
29	holiday																	
30	——	——	68⅜	84⅜	——	——	18 11-16	2½	67⅛	7 11-16	——	——	——	——	1s dis.	6s pr.	21l 0s	69½ a ⅝
July 1	241	——	68⅜	84⅜	——	——	18 11-16	3	67¼	——	——	——	——	——	2s dis.	3s pr.	21l 10s	69½ a 70⅛
2	——	——	69⅛	85	——	——	19	3½	——	7 11-16	——	——	——	——	1s dis.	4s pr.	21l 10s	70¼ a ⅜
4	——	——	69⅛	85	——	——	18⅞	3½	——	——	——	——	——	——	2s dis.	5s pr.	21l 10s	70¼ a ½
5	——	——	69⅛	85	——	——	18⅞	3½	68	——	——	——	——	——	par	5s pr.	22l 6s	70⅜ a ½
6	——	68⅜ a ⅝	69⅛	85⅜	98½	——	18⅞	3½	67⅞	——	——	——	——	——	1s pr.	6s pr.	22l 6s	70¼ a ⅜
7	243	68½ a ⅝	69⅛	85⅜	98⅞	——	18⅞	3½	——	7¼	——	——	——	——	3s pr.	6s pr.	22l 6s	70¼ a ⅜
8	242¾	68⅝ a ¾	69⅜	85⅜	99½	——	18 15-16	3¼	——	——	98½	——	——	184¾	3s pr.	6s pr.	22l 6s	70⅜ a ⅝
9	——	68¼ a 69	69⅝	86	99⅜	——	19	3¼	68¼	7¼	98½	——	——	——	5s pr	6s pr.	22l 6s	70½ a ⅝
11	——	68⅝ a ⅞	69½	86	99¼	——	18 15-16	3¼	——	——	——	——	——	186½	5s pr.	7s pr.	22l 6s	70½ a ⅝
12	243	68½ a ¾	69¼	85⅞	99½	——	18 15-16	3¼	——	7 13-16	——	——	——	187⅛	5s pr.	8s pr.	——	70½ a ⅝
13	——	68⅝ a ¾	69¼	85¼	99⅜	——	18 15-16	3	68⅛	7¼	——	——	——	——	5s pr.	8s pr.	22l 6s	70 a ⅛
14	——	68⅝ a ¾	69⅜	85⅞	99½	——	19	3¼	68⅛	7¼	——	——	——	186½	5s pr.	8s pr.	22l 6s	70¼ a ⅜
15	——	68⅝ a ¾	69⅜	85⅞	99½	——	19	3¼	68⅛	——	——	——	——	——	5s pr.	7s pr.	22l 6s	70¼ a ⅜
16	——	68⅝ a ¾	69⅜	85⅞	99½	——	19 1-16	3¼	——	7 13-16	——	——	——	——	5s pr.	7s pr.	22l 6s	70⅛ a ¼
18	——	68⅝ a ¾	69⅜	85½	99½	——	19 1-16	3	68½	7 13-16	——	——	——	——	5s pr.	7s pr.	22l 6s	70⅛ a ¼
19	243⅛	68⅝ a ¾	69⅜	85½	99½	——	19 1-16	3	——	7¼	——	——	——	185½	6s pr.	7s pr.	22l 6s	70⅛ a ¼
20	248½	68⅜ a ⅝	69¼	85½	99⅜	——	19 1-16	3	68⅛	——	——	——	——	185¼	5s pr.	7s pr.	22l 6s	69⅞ a 70⅛
21	243½	68⅛ a ⅜	68⅞	85⅜	99⅛	——	18 15-16	2¾	——	7¼	——	——	——	185¼	5s pr.	6s pr.	22l 6s	69⅝ a ⅞
																		For Aug.
22	243	68½ a ⅝	69	85⅜	99⅛	——	19	3	68	——	——	——	——	——	5s pr.	6s pr.	22l 6s	69⅞ a 69½
23	——	68⅜ a ½	69⅛	85⅝	99¼	——	19 1-16	3	——	——	——	——	——	185½	5s pr.	8s pr.	22l 6s	69½ a ⅝
25	holiday																	

EDWARD F. T. FORTUNE, STOCK-BROKER and GENERAL AGENT, *No.* 13, CORNHILL.

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the *highest* and *lowest* Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks, the *highest only*.